The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT NEWS.

Gen. McClellan Relieved of the Command of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Burnside Appointed in his Place.

The Order of Displacement Delivered on Friday Night.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS

General McClellan on his way to Trenton, N. J.

How the News was Received in Washington.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SALEM, Va., Saturday, Nov. 8—12 o'clock, noon.

The order relieving Major-Gen. McCLELLAN from the command of the army of the Potomac was received at headquarters at 11 o'clock last night. It was entirely unexpected to all, and therefore every one was taken by surprise.

On its receipt, the command was immediately turned over to Gen. BURNSIDE.

Gen. McCLELLAN and his Staff will leave to-morrow for Trenton, where he is ordered to report.

The order was delivered to him by Gen. BUCKINGHAM, in person.

His last official act was the issuing of an address to his soldiers, informing them in a few words that the command had devolved on Gen. BURNSIDE, and taking an affectionate leave of them.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The removal of Gen. McCLELLAN, and the significant fact of his being ordered to report to his family at Trenton, have produced some excitement here to-day. At the hotels, crowds have been discussing the subject, and occasionally the feelings of some have found expression in language disrespectful to the President and disloyal the Government. The truly loyal and more sensible of Gen. McCLELLAN'S friends, however, whilst they regret his removal, acquiesce ie the action of the President, as the friends and admirers of other Generals have done on like occasions. It is certain that Mr. LINCOLN never performed a duty which gave him so much pain as did the removal of McCLELLAN just at this time; but facts recently presentod in an official shape by the General-in-Chief made it clear to the President that he had but one course to pursue, and when these facts are given to the public, as they will be soon, all true supporters of the Government will not hesitate to concede the wisdom of the act, whilst those who are blinded by prejudice, and those animated by a spirit of disloyalty, will, of course, seize this occasion as an opportunity for renewing their expressions of hostility to the Administration.

A few gentlemen, wearing shoulder straps, have be en rendering themselves. to-day, fit subjects for the Old Capitol Prison, by talking loudly against the act of relieving McCLELLAN of his command. A Lieutenant-Colonel said publicly, to-night, that if by fighting another hour he could put down the rebellion, he would not do so.

It is understood that Judge HOLT has written a long letter to a gentleman of your City, strongly condemnatory of Gen. McCLELLAN'S course, which it is said will be made public.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The first information the public received of the relief of Gen. McCLELLAN from the command of the Army of the Potomac, was through the telegram published this morning. It affords a general theme of conversation and comment, and excites surprise, the event occurring unexpectedly. The cause of the Executive action in the premises does not appear to be known outside of official circles, and hence the absence of facts gives rise to conflicting speculations.

Gen. McCLELLAN, it is said, passed through Washington to-day, on his way to Trenton.

THE ELEVATION OF BURNSIDE.

REJOICING IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Nov. 9.

By order of Gov. SPRAGUE, a salute of 100 guns is to be fired here to-morrow noon, in honor of the appointment of the Rhode Island-General, BURNSIDE, to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

THE NEWS IN PHILADEELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The removal of Gen. McCLELLAN has caused much excitement throughout the city, and is the universal topic of conversation. Among the rumors as to the cause, it is said that some instructions from the General-in-Chief were not followed, and that the escape of LEE followed as a consequence.

FORNEY'S *Press* of to-morrow, in speaking of the removal, says:

It was purely a military act, and was the result of a military consultation and decision, although recommended to the President and approved by him some time ago. It was only finally resolved upon after the change became inevitable. No act of the present Administration, we might say no Executive act since the beginning of the Government, has been the subject of more careful deliberation.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Letter from Gen. Halleck to the Secretary of War Concerning Gen. McClellan's Complaints of Lack of Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War—*Sir:* In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have to report:

First—That requisitions for supplies to the army under Gen. McCLELLAN are made by his Staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here; that is, for Quartermaster's supplies by his Chief Quartermaster on the Quartermaster-General; for commissary supplies by his Chief Commissary on the Commissary-General, &c. No such requisitions have been to my knowledge made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.

Second—On several occasions Gen. McCLELLAN has telegraphed to me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of Bureaus with orders to report.

It was ascertained that in every instance the requisitions had been immediately filled, except one, where the Quartermaster-General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, &c., not having a full supply here. There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay in any Department or Bureau, in issuing all supplies asked for by Gen. McCLELLAN or by the officers of his Staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by rail, on account of the crowded condition of the depôts or of a want of cars; but, whenever notified of this, agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty. Under the excellent superintendence of Gen. HAUPT, I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usual with freight trains. An army of the size of that under Gen. McCLELLAN will frequently be for some days without the supplies asked for, on account of neglect in making timely requisitions, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them, and in distributing them to the different brigades and regiments. From all the information I can obtain, I am of opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied than our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at much greater distances from the sources of supply, and have had far less facilities of transportation. In fine, I believe that no armies in the world, while in campaign, have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

Third—Soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen. McCLELLAN was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that, if he moved between the enemy and Washington, reinforcements could be sent from this place. On the 1st of October, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the Autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to "cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him south. Your army *must* move now while the roads are good." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since this order was given.

Fourth—In my opinion, there has been no such want of supplies in the army under Gen. McCLELLAN as to prevent his compliance with the orders to advance against the enemy. Had he moved to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by remaining inactive on the north.

Fifth—On the 7th of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movements, Gen. McCLELLAN stated that it would require at least three days to supply the First, Fifth and Sixth Corps; that they needed shoes and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made that any requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his supplies. On the 11th, he telegraphed that a portion of his supplies, sent by rail, had been delayed. As already stated, agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward. On the same date (the 11th) he spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th he complained that the rate of supply was only "150 horses per week for the entire army there and in front of Washington." I immediately directed the Quartermaster-General to inquire into this matter and report why a larger supply was not furnished. Gen. MEIGS reported on the 14th, that the average issue of horses to Gen. McCLELLAN'S army in the field and in front of Washington, for the previous six weeks, had been 1,459, per week, or 8,754 in all. In addition, that large numbers of mules had been supplied, and that the number of animals with Gen. McCLELLAN'S army on the Upper Potomac was over thirty-one thousand. He also reported that he was then sending to that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 16th, Gen. McCLELLAN stated in regard to Gen. MEIGS' report that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing: "Gen. MEIGS may have ordered these articles to be forwarded, but they have not reached our depôts; and unless greater effort to insure prompt transmission is made by the Department of which Gen. MEIGS is the head, they might as well remain in New-York or Philadelphia, so far as this army is concerned." I immediately called Gen. MEIGS' attention to this apparent neglect of his Department. On the 25th he reported as the result of his investigation, that 48,000 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the Quartermaster of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick and Hagerstown; that 20,000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depôt on the 21st; that 10,000 more were on their way, and 15,000 more ordered. Col. INGALS, Aid-de-Camp and Chief Quartermaster to Gen. McCLELLAN, telegraphed on the 25th: "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions of regimental and brigade commanders." On the 24th he telegraphed to the Quartermaster-General that the clothing was not detained in cars at the depôts. "Such complaints are groundless. The fact is, the clothing arrives and is issued, but more is still wanted. I have ordered more than would seem necessary from any data furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met all my requisitions so far as clothing is concerned. Our depôt is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I foresee no time when an army of over one hundred thousand men will not call for clothing and other articles."

In regard to Gen. McCLELLAN'S means of promptly communicating the wants of his army to me or to the proper Bureaus of the War Department, I report that in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph.

It is due to Gen. MEIGS that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from Gen. McCLELLAN. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

(Received Oct 22, 1862—9:40 P. M.)

FROM McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

To Brig.-Gen. Meigs:

Your dispatch of this date is received. I have never intended in any letter or dispatch to make any accusation against yourself, or your department, for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do. I believe that everything has been done that could be done in this respect. The idea that I have tried to convey was, that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and the army could not move until it was supplied.

(Signed.) G. B. M'CLELLAN, M. G.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Stuart Again Defeated by Gen. Pleasanton.

Three Pieces of Artillery and Several Officers Captured.

The Bridge Across the Rappahannock Held by Gen. Bayard.

THE STRUCTURE UNINJURED.

Details of Recent Skirmishes During the Advance.

HEADQUARTERS, WARRENTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

Gen. PLEASANTON yesterday, in a skirmish with STUART, near Little Washington, captured three pieces of artillery, also a Captain, Lieutenant and five privates. No loss has been reported.

Gen. Bayard yesterday occupied and now holds the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock. The bridge is not injured.

The bridge across Broad River has been destroyed.

There is nothing new up to this writing from the front at the Rappahannock.

The weather is clear and cold.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

LETTER FROM THE EXTREME FRONT.

FORTY-FIVE MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, AND FIVE BEYOND MARKHAM, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 5, 1862.

The Grand Army moves with lightning speed. Such rapid marching as we have performed during the past four days is truly wonderful, and indicates a zeal and vigor on the part of our generals hitherto unknown.

My last letter to you left Gen. PLEASANTON at Uniontown, Sunday noon, driving STUART'S Cavalry before him. Soon after they received reinforcements, but to no purpose. Our cavalry and artillery continued pushing them back, until they reached their infantry force at Upperville, a little village, situated on the direct turnpike from Winchester to Alexandria. Yet there was no rest for the wicked. National guns continued their shower of shot and shell, and cavalry and infantry alike skedaddled. The former took the road leading in a southwesterly direction to Piedmont, a small station situated on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Our cavalry still pursued them, shelling them from every new position they occupied. They continued their flight toward Markham, another small station, five miles in the direction of the Gap. A spirited engagement took place here yesterday afternoon, resulting in the death of sixteen rebels and the wounding of several of our own men. In about the centre of the village, where the road turns, is a hill with a gradual ascent. Behind this the rebels planted two of their guns, intending to open on our men as they came up. Pickets were thrown out in order to make known our approach. The Lieutenant who was stationing them presented a conspicuous mark, and four balls, shot from the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, tumbled him dead from the saddle. He lies buried by the wayside.

No sooner had the position of the rebel guns become known, than it was determined to storm them. Lieuts. ASH and HASTINGS, of the Fifth Regulars, with half a squadron of men, dashed forward on the hazardous undertaking. Steadily they galloped onward through the fields, turning neither to the right or left, and had nearly reached the coveted prize, when suddenly a high stone fence presented an insurmountable barrier to their further advance. The bold movement, however, alarmed the rebels, and the guns were moved on to another position. Here we were more successful, and a second charge of our men resulted in the capture of Confederate cannon. The small force were not properly supported, however, and the enemy succeeded in recapturing them. Once more the identical guns were taken by a charge, but once more lost on account of the smallness of the charging force. The following men were wounded in these encounters, all belonging to the Fifth Regular Cavalry:

Michael Clary, Co. D—leg, by solid shot; since amputated.

John Jennings, Co. D—forearm, by ball, flesh wound.

Martin Sharp, Co. E—leg, slight.

Thomas Lindell, Co. H—brain, dangerous.

—— Graham, Co. H—scalp, slight.

James M. Guion, Co. J—chest, not dangerous.

In the skirmishes of the day previous, the following men of this regiment were also wounded:

Conrad Rasnor—a toe, by rebel pistol-shot.

Michael Carey, by ball from revolver, not dangerous.

Thos. Cauldfield—lung, dangerous.

The solid shot which took off CLARY'S leg passed clean through the body of his horse. Chief Bugler KLINE knocked the revolver from the hands of a rebel, after he had discharged it at him five times. SHARP'S Lieutenant afterward killed the Confederate who inflicted a wound on him. Some fourteen prisoners were taken. We had about a dozen horses killed.

Following our last charge, the enemy continued their flight in the direction of the Gap. Our forces tarried for a short time, selecting what was formerly a tavern-stand for a hospital, where the wounded are now being kindly provided for. Markham is a place of some eight or ten houses. I found here the most intelligent man I have yet met in the Old Dominion, a Mr. MARSHALL, owner of a splendid plantation, well stocked with slaves. Though strongly Southern in his sentiments, he yet extended to us the hospitalities of his mansion, and exhibited those characteristics which mark the Christian gentleman. He conversed freely concerning the war, its causes and probable results. He had perused the speeches of SEYMOUR and JOHN VAN BUREN at the Cooper Institute, and was disappointed at finding two such Southern sympathizers advocating a prosecution of this war. It would terminate, he was confident, in nothing save a further alienation between the two sections.

Pursuing the enemy, we overtook them not far from the village, and again opened with our batteries. By this time they had received reinforcements, and we were compelled to fall back for a time. This morning, however, the chase was renewed, the enemy retiring before us, though contesting every inch of ground as they retired. When about four miles and a half from the village they pushed forward, barricaded the road with wagons, timber, &c., and planted guns on hills to the right and left. As our men came up they opened upon them, when detachments of the Eighth Illinois, Eighth Pennsylvania and Third Indiana deployed out on both sides of the road for a charge, which was made in splendid style. The Eighth Illinois acted most gallantly, charging right up to the cannon's mouth, routing the enemy and capturing several prisoners. Among the number was one Captain, who was injured by his horse falling upon him, which had been shot through the shoulder. It was a noble steed, and the owner appeared to regret its death more than his own capture. He was conveyed to an adjoining farm-house, used as a hospital, and seemed very thankful as well as surprised at the kind attentions which he received from our men. A corporal in Company B, Eighth Illinois and a private in Company E, were killed. There were also several wounded, whose names will be forwarded you to-morrow. They bore up under their wounds most heroically. One injured very severely in one leg came in laughing, and exclaiming, "I can walk one leg yet." Another, on being asked if he was severely hurt, replied, "Yes; but I don't care anything about that, as long as we have whipped the rebels." Side by side lay a National and a Confederate horseman, who had shot one another dead. After the engagement, pickets were thrown out, and Gens. PLEASANTON and AVERILL are to-night waiting the arrival of PLATT'S Brigade of Infantry. The contest will be renewed on the morrow. It is the general impression that this force of cavalry, to-day increased to three brigades, is covering the retreat of the rebel forces. No one appears to, and probably no one does know, save the commanding Generals, if it be true that the Confederate forces are retiring. Gen. McCLELLAN undoubtedly intends to pursue and attack them before they have time to fall back and occupy some chosen position. The rapid hurrying forward of the infantry can mean nothing else, unless it be that the bulk of the rebel army is still in the Shenandoah Valley, and a flank movement is determined upon. Should this be the case, it has already been accomplished, for we have got in the rear of Winchester, Berryville and Bunker Hill, and Ashby's and Snicker's Gap are occupied, thereby preventing their crossing the mountain and getting between us and our base of supplies. The ease with which they gave up these important Gaps inclines me to the former belief, viz: that they have retreated. If this be so, the forces which they left in the Shenandoah to deceive us by threatening Harper's Ferry, will certainly find it difficult to escape. All goes well whichever hypothesis is true. Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters to-night are at Rectortown, about ten miles from Upperville. About all of our force, save those left to hold the Gap, are on this side of the latter named place, encamped for the night in the vicinity of Markham, Piedmont, Rectortown and adjoining places. The men are in the best of spirits, and think they can see their way clearly to Richmond this time.

The County through which we are passing is very thinly settled, dwellings appearing but occasionally on the road. A few elegant residences are seen, which are built according to Southern custom.

J.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 7.

Steamship *S. R. Spaulding* arrived early this morning from Alexandria, bringing the Twenty-second Maine Regiment.

A severe northeast storm has been raging here since early last evening, and in consequence no boat has arrived from Yorktown to-day.

The mail-boat *Louisiana*, from Baltimore, arrived at 9½ o'clock, and brings rebel prisoners from Fort McHenry to be sent by next flag of truce to Aiken's Landing for exchange. Among them are several majors and doctors.

HORATIO SEYMOUR AT UTICA.

What He Says About the Result of the Election.

The Democrats of Utica had a "time" on Thursday evening over the result of the election, and Mr. SEYMOUR being in the city, was called out for a speech. A synopsis is thus given in the Utica *Herald*:

"His address was mostly congratulatory of the fact of his election. He thanked the electors for their verdict on the aspersions that had been cast on his principles and loyalty. The decision of the ballot-box he regarded as a sufficient justification of his antecedents. The victory had been won not alone by the votes of democrats, but by those of conservative men of all parties. It was due largely to the letters of soldiers who had written home, entreating their friends to support the Democracy. The victory would carry joy through the whole nation. From this time henceforth it would be seen there is a great Union party all through the South, who desire to cooperate with a party they know to be ready to welcome them back into the Union. The success of the Democracy would bring back the country to the position of years ago, when the Constitution was the supreme law, and the laws were impartially administered. Henceforth the laws were to be obeyed, and constitutional authority respected. The Democracy would offer no opposition to the legal actions of the President. It was not their intention to obstruct any constitutional measures of the Administration; on the contrary, it would be sustained in every constitutional demand for the prosecution of the war. There must be no more 'higher laws,' but only the law of the Federal compact. He denied the charge that the Democratic party were not loyal to the Government. They opposed the Government only because it failed to fulfill the promises with which it assumed the reins of power."

A synopsis of the speech, given in the *Telegraph*, is as follows:

"Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR was called for with all the vigor with which nearly 2,000 throats could utter simultaneously the name of SEYMOUR. The Governor soon appeared, and though still laboring from hoarseness, which he apologized for in a measure, by saying that none of his Republican friends were troubled that way, he spoke about half an hour, with all his accustomed energy. Among other things which the late elections have taught, was the lesson that laws are to be respected, the Constitution preserved, and the authorities obeyed. There must be no higher law-ism. The country is to be brought back to the principles established by the founders of the Government. The fears entertained by some, that the Democracy were disloyal, hre groundless. We have been sneeringly called 'Union-savers,' and other opprobrious epithets have been applied. No, we love the Union, and, instead of weakening and embarrassing the Government, we intend to sustain it in all its constitutional acts. It has failed to carry out the promises with which it started, therefore, it has been rebuked. When the grand news reaches all parts of the Union, new confidence will spring up, and new hopes will animate the people. You have saved the country—our country—and it will now be carried back to the original plan. Respect for the laws will be restored: the integrity of the Constitution be maintained. We will re-erect the structure of the Union upon the great principles our fathers established. Renewed vigor, glory and greatness will spring from the elections just passed, and we will sing hosannas over the rescue of our land."

The State Assembly.

The Albany *Journal* of Saturday has the following in regard to the political character of the Assembly.

"The political complexion of the Assembly is changed for the better, by the election of E. W. BOSTWICK, Union, from the Second District of Columbia County by a majority of ten, and CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, from the Third District of Westchester County, by a majority of sixty. As corrected, our table now stands Union 65, Democrats 63.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Gen. Grant's Army Pressing Toward Holly Springs.

The Rebels Preparing to Evacuate,

AN EXPEDITION FROM HELENA, ARK.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 8.

Gen. GRANT has made his headquarter at La Grange, near the Mississippi line. The railroad from Jackson to that place is in running order.

A telegram from Col. LOYE, from Fort Henry to headquarters here, says there is no doubt about Gen. ROUSSEAU'S having had a fight with the rebel WOODWARD'S command in the vicinity of Garrettsburgh. Reports from various sources indicate the rout of the rebels. We have nothing definite, however.

A letter from Memphis says that 500 guerrillas are in the vicinity of Collierseville, enforcing the conscription.

Gen. SHERMAN issued an order prohibiting the importation of liquors to Memphis, except by gentlemen citizens or officers, for the exclusive use of themselves or families, or by regular apothecaries for medical purposes, to be retailed on physicians' prescription, by keepers of hotels, licensed saloons in limited quantities, not exceeding at any one time one month's supply.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 5th, says there was a great fire in Augusta on the 4th, which burned cotton warehouses, &c., valued at $500,000.

GEORGE N. SAUNDERS has returned from his European mission, and brings most gratifying assurances of a speedy recognition of the Confederacy. The people of the South greatly rejoice thereat. Belgium is to take the initiative.

In the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 7th, it is said: "A large Federal army passed South from Grand Junction on Tuesday last." It further learns from a gentleman who lives in De Soto County, Miss., that for 20 miles out on the Pigeon Roost road the rebel cavalry have entirely disappeared. The same gentleman says for several days past the rebels at Holly Springs have been moving back all their prisoners and stores. This was understood to be preparatory to evacuating that place. It is believed they will fall back on Grenada.

On Wednesday last an expedition left Helena for Cotton Plant, where it was understood a rebel force 2,500 strong had gathered. They took five days' rations. Nothing has been heard from them. A cavalry force also crossed from Helena into Mississippi to punish rebel bands, who have recently given great annoyance by forays on National pickets.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

A Fight with a Rebel Force Under Fowler—Fowler Killed and his Gang Routed.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Nov. 9.

A special to the *Commercial* from Indianapolis says: Wednesday night a battalion of Col. SHACKLEFORD'S Eighth Kentucky Cavalry was attacked by a large force of guerrillas under Col. FOWLER, on Pond River, eleven miles from Madisonville, Ky.

The attack was gallantly met, and the rebels compelled to retire. Their loss was eight killed, including Col. FOWLER, and a large number of wounded and prisoners.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

FACTS DENIED AND FACTS PROVED.

The correspondents of some of your cotemporaries seem to have been principally employed, during the last two or three days, in attempting to discredit certain statements of facts, their first knowledge of which appears to have been derived from this column. The denial of these facts, however, injures only the credit of those who make it. That a special meeting of the Cabinet was held on Wednesday last is now well known, as is also the contemplated retirement of at least one member of that Council, while our announcement of impending military changes is already verified by the removal of the General lately commanding the Army of the Potomac. In regard to the French dispatches, we said nothing about intervention or recognition, and their reality is admitted in some journals that deny it in their telegraphic columns.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, and other Democratic Congressmen elect, who are here, declare their purpose of supporting the President and his Administration in all measures for the speedy suppression of the rebellion.

GEN. BANKS.

Gen. BANKS arrived here this morning, and has been occupied most of the day in consultation with the President and Secretary of War. The destination of his expedition is not yet positively known, but that he is to leave soon in charge of an important command, is certain.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue ESTEE has addressed a letter to Mr. J. D. VERMILYE, Chairman of the Committee of the New-York Clearing-House Association, in which he states that the Government now have increased facilities for supplying internal revenue stamps, and all orders now in this office of the kind already engraved, will be filled before the 15th inst. Within a very short time, plates for every denomination of the different kinds of stamps will be finished and all orders will be proptly supplied. When this can be done, an order will emanate from this Department, giving notice that after a certain day stamps must be used, or the penalty will be enforced in all cases where stamps can be promptly furnished by the Government on application.

GEN. HOOKER.

The friends of Gen. HOOKER say he has sufficiently recovered from his wound to resume his duties in the field.

GEN. HUNTER.

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER will in a few days return to the Department of the South.

THE MONITOR.

The *Monitor* left the Washington Navy-yard yesterday evening, and passed down the Potomac River.

TERRIBLE DISASTER

Destruction of the Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum by Fire.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Several Hundred Turned Into the Street—Meeting in Behalf of the Unfortunates, &c.

About 2½ o'clock, Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the extensive building on Bedford-avenue, between Willoughby and DeKalb-avenues, Brooklyn, occupied as an Asylum for Roman Catholic orphan boys, and resulted in its complete destruction, together with the loss of two lives. The structure is of brick, 150 feet front by 100 in depth, and five stories in height. The grounds attached comprise fourteen lots, and extend from Bedford-avenue to Spencer-street, affording ample space for exercise in fine weather. About 150 feet in the rear is a wooden shed about 30 by 75 feet in extent, which is designed for a play-house in inclement weather. The main building is divided into apartments for the accommodation of the Superintendents and Assistants, and conveniences are provided for 350 children. The second, third and fourth floors were used as sleeping apartments. Heat was furnished by means of furnaces, two of which were located in the basement under the north wing, and two under the south wing. The main entrances in front and rear of the centre building, the halls and stairways, were all of wide dimensions, and to this feature, together with the presence of mind and the activity displayed by those in charge, it is mainly owing that the conflagration did not result more disastrously—for, as near as could be ascertained, two children only, out of 248, lost their lives.

The fire was caused by the overheating of a flue leading from one of the furnaces of the south wing. The floors and other wood work inside, being of pitch pine, ignited with great rapidity and the flames speedily extended upward until the whole was enveloped.

The teachers were aroused from their slumbers by one of the lady assistants, and immediately proceeded to save the children. In this they were fortunately most successful, having, in a very short time thereafter, conducted them to the play-house. It was supposed at the time that no one was missing, and the police and firemen were so informed. The efforts to suppress the flames were then redoubled, but without avail, and the firemen were compelled to leave the building to its fate.

Some two hours thereafter Mr. JAMES GILL, of Hose Company No. 13, discovered the crisped body of a child on one of the upper floors; and Messrs. BRADY, of Engine No. 9, and WALDRON, STARR and COLYER, of Truck No. 3, found another, and conveyed them to the Ninth Ward Station-house. The children had doubtless become bewildered, and ascended to the upper floors, instead of coming down stairs.

Nearly all the books and papers were consumed. A record of the names of the children was saved, and, on calling the roll, all answered but two, named MICHAEL CARRICK and DANIEL MCMANN.

At the time of the fire the wind was blowing strongly from the northwest, and the rain was falling in torrents. The ground was covered with snow and slush, and through this the children were compelled to wade, barefoot and in their night-clothes, to the play-house on Spencer-street, which proved a temporary place of refuge from the elements. Subsequently they were conducted to the neighboring residences, and everything possible was done (with one exception) by all to relieve the little ones of their sufferings.

In consequence of the early hour and the disagreeable state of the weather, comparatively few citizens gathered about the scene of disaster. The duty of saving the inmates therefore, devolved almost exclusively upon the Superintendent and his assistants.

The President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company placed the cars on the several routes, as well as all the old stages, at the disposal of the officers of the institution. The children having all been provided with shoes by Mr. MCNALLY, who keeps a store in Myrtle-avenue, near Bedford, were collected together and conveyed to the Roman Catholic Girl's Orphan Asylum in Congress-street, where they will be provided for until other arrangements can be made.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for Boys was erected in 1856, at a cost of $35,000. Last year some necessary improvements were made at an expense of $5,000. The loss, including contents, amounts to about $35,000, upon which there is an insurance of $15,000 in the Montauk, Lafayette, Firemen's, Mechanics', Brooklyn, and Nassau Companies.

The Institution is in charge of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Association of the City of Brooklyn, of which the Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN is President. It is supported by contributions collected in the different city Catholic Churches.

Those in immediate charge are Mr. THOMAS BRADY, Principal; ALEXANDER J. ROONEY, JAMES P. BARRY, WALTER HOYLE and fourteen female assistants—Sisters of Mercy.

The fact that the building was on fire was discovered by a little boy seven years of age, who is sick with intermittent fever. He went to the bedside of one of the Sisters and told her he could not sleep as he was sure there was fire somewhere. She ordered him back to bed and then took the precaution of looking out into the hall, and was made aware of the fact that but little time remained to save the inmates. Every one was aroused, and all, with two exceptions, saved.

The furnaces and flues in the building had recently been introduced, and Saturday last fire was used for the first time. It is, therefore, evident that there was some defect in the flues.

Coroner MORRIS will hold an inquest on the bodies to-day.

The names of the unfortunate victims of this catastrophe are MICHAEL CARRICK and DANIEL MCMANN.

The Association having in charge the Asylum, held a meeting at St. James Cathedral in Jay-street, yesterday afternoon. F. G. TURNER, Esq., Vice-President, occupied the chair. The object was stated to be to make arrangements for obtaining contributions, and to take other measures with the view of collecting money to rebuild the structure.

Contributions can be left at the house of Bishop LOUGHLIN, No. 180 Jay-street.

A Committee of five was appointed to make arrangements for a public lecture at the Academy of Music, and to solicit RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., to deliver said lecture. Time to be fixed hereafter.

Resolutions requesting each member of the Society to solicit subscriptions were passed.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for furnishing conveyances, and for offers of money for the relief of the children, after which the meeting adjourned.

It is understood that the children will be transferred to the Convent corner of Willoughby and Classon avenues, in a day or two.

The Letter of Gen. Dix.

The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes the following letter, written by Gen. DIX in reply to one asking permission to use his name as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. WEED gives it as part of the evidence which led him to believe that Gen. DIX would be a very proper candidate for the Union Convention to nominate:

FORT MONROE, Va., Sept. 7, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: As the time approaches for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, I am more strongly confirmed than ever in the opinion I have heretofore expressed that *this is not the time to reorganize the Democratic Party*, and that I ought not to abandon my position in the field for any civil office, unless it be one directly connected with the prosecution of the war. That of Governor of New-York is not such a place; and while appreciating fully the distinction it would confer, while I am grateful to my friends for their favorable opinion, I am sure they will not press on me, when the country is bleeding at every pore, and when the services of every citizen, who can be spared from home, is needed in the field, a position I do not want, and which I feel I cannot take without infidelity to more sacred duties. There is only one condition, (and that in the existing state of things is an impossible one,) which would, in my judgment, justify me in relinquishing my military post—a general call from the people of New-York to become their Chief Magistrate *for the purpose of carrying more vigor, if it be possible, into the conduct of the war.* And you will allow me to add, that, if in this crisis of public calamity—the greatest that has ever fallen upon any people—we cannot rise above all party considerations and rally around the Chief Magistrate of the Union for the maintenance of our nationality, there will be little left for us in the future but disaster and disgrace. I am, sincerely, your friend,

JOHN A. DIX.

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

REFORM OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Exemption of Commercial Ports from the Law of Blockades.

Important Speech of Mr. Cobden, M. P., Before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

On the 24th of October, a special meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held in the Mayor's parlor, at the Town Hall, to discuss the subject of international maritime law. The members of the Liverpool and other Chambers of Commerce, had been invited. In the absence of the Mayor, who was delayed at Liverpool, the chair was taken by Mr. H. ASHWORTH, President of the Chamber. The following gentlemen formed the deputation from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce: Mr. Chilton, President; Mr. Campbell, Vice-President; Mr. Clint, Chairman of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, and Messrs. Robertson, King and Jod, Directors of the Chamber.

The Chairman said there were various causes which, at different times, interfered with our supply of food and the raw material of our manufactures from other countries. Some of those causes were preventable, and others were not so. It was a part of their responsibility to exercise their intelligence in providing against those emergencies which were preventable. That was the immediate purpose of their meeting—to consider in what way a recurrence in the future of the calamity now resting upon us could be provided against. They would be interested and instructed by receiving a communication from their friend Mr. COBDEN, than whom he knew no statesman who had done more to promote cheapness and plenty in the land. [Applause.] He hoped that the discussion would be characterised by good temper, and that intelligence for which Manchester had always been highly esteemed. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. COBDEN was received very warmly when he rose to address the meeting. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: It is now very nearly twenty-four years since, on the 20th December, 1838, this Chamber met, and, after two days' discussion, which attracted the attention of the whole kingdom, put forth to the world its manifesto in favor of the total repeal of the corn laws, and the abolition of all protective duties on manufactured goods. [Hear, hear.] That one incident, more than anything else that occurred, may be assigned as the cause of that struggle which endured so long, which ended in the complete triumph of free-trade principles in this country, and which will ultimately extend its influence, I believe, throughout the world. [Hear, hear.] We met then under circumstances of great peril and disaster, in consequence of a failure in the harvest, which inflicted great suffering upon the whole nation. We meet now under circumstances somewhat different, but when, I am afraid, a still greater calamity threatens this particular district, arising out of the operation of the American blockade. We met then to discuss the remedy against famine in the repeal of the corn laws, we now meet to discuss the remedy against such ills as we are now suffering from, by a reform of maritime law and an alteration in respect to belligerent rights. It is deplorable that we are not roused to attention to these grave errors in legislation until we are suffering under the evils that they entail. [Hear, hear.] It would be well if it were otherwise. But it is useless to quarrel with the constitution of man. We are not mere abstractions; and if the effect of the visitation of a calamity such as that which has now befallen us is to lead us to devise a remedy against its recurrence, perhaps it is as much as we have a right to expect from human wisdom and forethought. [Hear, hear.] There are two points of resemblance between the protective system and the system of maritime laws which we are met to consider. Both have had their origin in barbarous and ignorant ages. Both are so utterly unsuited to these times that, if they are once touched at any point, they will crumble entirely into pieces in the hands of the reformer. [Hear, hear.] It is on this account we ought to be thankful that at the treaty of Paris, in 1856, the Plenipotentiaries—I don't know why, since they were not urged at the time to deal with the subject—entered upon an alteration in the system. You are aware that at the close of the Crimean war, the Plenipotentiaries meeting in Congress at Paris, made a most important change in the maritime law as affecting belligerents and neutrals. They decided that, in future, neutral property at sea during a time of war should be respected when in an enemy's ship, and that enemy's property should be respected under a neutral flag. They also decided that privateering should in future be abolished. Those proposals, after being accepted by almost every country in Europe, perhaps with the exception of Spain, were sent to America, with a request for the adhesion of the American Government. That Government gave in their adhesion to the declaration which affirmed the rights of neutrals, and said they had been the first always to affirm those rights. They also stated that they preferred to carry a little further the declaration which exempted private property from seizure at sea, and to declare that it should be exempt from capture whether by privateers or armed Government ships. [Hear, hear.] Whether that proposal respecting privateers had been made to America or not, after the other changes had been made affirming the right and privileges of neutrals, it would have been as much the interest of England to have followed that but to the extent the Americans proposed, as though the Americans had set us the example in being the first to do it. I mention this because this question has been complicated, and attempts have been made to evade it by making it appear that this is an American proposal, and that we are only taking it at their hands. I repeat, that after the Congress at Paris had affirmed the rights and privileges of neutrals, we Englishmen had, above all other people in the world, an interest in proposing that they should extend their declaration, so as to include the exemption of private property from capture by armed government ships. (Hear, hear.) It has been said that the Americans were not sincere in their proposal. It is an attempt to evade the question by saying that they only made that counter-proposition in order to escape the fair acceptance of the whole of the proposals. But it is not probably generally known that this very proposal which the American government has made within the last five years was made by the American government in their first treaty with this country, after the Declaration of Independence, eighty years ago. It had its origin with that great man Dr. FRANKLIN, who carried into diplomacy as into philosophy, a high sense of and a high and genial spirit of philanthropy. I will read an extract from the autobiographical memoirs of THOMAS JEFFERSON, in which he records this incident:—

"During the negotiations for peace with the British Commissioner. DAVID HARTLEY, (at the close of the War of Independeace,) our Commissioner, proposed, on the suggestion of Dr. FRANKLIN, to insert an article exempting from capture, by the public or private armed ships of either belligerent, all merchant vessels and their cargoes employed merely in carrying on the commerce between nations. It was refused by England, and unwisely in my opinion. For, in the case of a war with us, their superior commerce is placed infinitely more at hazard on the ocean than ours; and, as hawks abound in proportion to game, so our privateers would swarm in proportion to the wealth exposed to their prize, while theirs would be few for want of subjects to capture."

It is not my intention to follow this question respecting the exemption of private property from capture at sea by armed Government vessels. That question has been dealt with in two addresses issuing from this Chamber and the Chamber of Liverpool; and those addresses, published about two years ago, practically exhaust the question, and leave me nothing to say. But I consider that this whole system of maritime law, when once touched, crumbles all to pieces; and as you begin to mend it by putting in one sound joint, you find that in the process you derange another which comes up also to be mended. When I heard it was the intention of the hon. member for Liverpool to bring forward the subject of the exemption of private property from capture at sea, I immediately said that that was a question so intimately connected with the question of commercial blockades that I thought the two could not be kept apart. Mr. HORSFALL, who brought forward his motion with considerable ability, had a strong feeling against adding to his proposal any allusion to the system of commercial blockades. But my experience in the discussion of public questions is this, that it is no use to begin with the hope that you will conceal any part of your discussion, if it is to go before the public and be discussed with intelligent adversaries; because if there is any part you intend to leave out, and they see that you consider it a weak point, they will lay hold of it and press it against you. ["Hear, hear," and laughter.] So it turned out in the debate on Mr. HORSFALL's motion. He was told, of course, "If you exempt private property from capture at sea during war, you must also consent to give up the question of commercial blockade." There is no doubt of it. If you look at it for a moment, you will see that the two things are utterly absurd and incompatible to exempt a cargo of goods from capture when it happens to be on the ocean, and to say it may be captured when it is within three miles of port. It is utterly impracticable to confirm any measure of that kind. You have, therefore, in dealing with this question, to consider this other, and, as I think, much greater evil of commercial blockades. I say it is a greater evil, for this reason: The question of the capture of private property at sea is one that affects a belligerent, a party who chooses to go to war, and it only affects necessarily the merchants and ship-owners of that country. The question of commercial blockade is a very difficult, and a much larger question. It affects you, and you are neutrals; and it affects not only the interests of merchants and ship-owners, but also your large manufacturing population.

It may involve the loss of life as well as the loss of health, and may put your whole social system into disorder. Whether the question of commercial blockade is one that England is more interested in than that of exempting private property from capture at sea, I intend to say something about; and this was the principal reason why I sought the opportunity of speaking to you to-day. In mentioning this subject of the commercial blockade, I must again refer to what has taken place in our relations with America.

Again, the American Government was the first to perceive, after they had proposed to Europe to exempt private property from capture at sea, that that involved the question of commercial blockades. It is no merit at all, on the part of America, that they have always been the first to see these questions in the light in which they affect neutrals. It is no proof of disinterestedness on the part of America, and I don't mention it either to their praise or blame. The United States have been the great neutral Power of the earth. They came into existence, and started into an immense commerce, while they held themselves aloof from European politics, and always laid down as a maxim, from the time of WASHINGTON, that they would be outside the balance of power, and everything that could involve them in European matters. Therefore, when a quarrel occurred in Europe, they had not the enjoyment of the fight, and yet they always had to bear the brunt of the maritime laws affecting neutrals. [Hear, hear.] Consequently the Americans have naturally, in their own legitimate and honest interests, and from the first, pressed the rights of neutrals in all their negotiations on the subject of international maritime law. It is a very curious circumstance,—and I wish to mention it, guarding myself for a moment from being supposed to attach undue importance to it or to make further argument upon it,—that on the breaking out of the war in Italy between France and Austria, the American Government sent to their representatives in Europe a long dispatch on the subject of international law, in which they for the first time broached in a practical form to the European Governments the idea of abolishing altogether the system of commercial blockades. It is a very curious circumstance when read in the light of subsequent events; because there is no doubt that if in 1859 the English Government, followed as it would have been by the Governments of Europe, had accepted cordially and eagerly, as it was our interest to have accepted (as I think I could prove) that proposal or suggestion of the American Government, I have no doubt whatever that it would have been possible to have avoided all that is now happening in this district, and that the trade, so far as cotton is concerned, might have been free between Liverpool and New-Orleans. [Hear, hear.] Because, you will bear in mind, though it may be said this war in America is but a rebellion, a civil war, yet the European Powers recognized the blockade only as a blockade of a belligerent Power. It has been distinctly intimated to America that we do not recognize their municipal right in this matter—that if they were to proclaim that Charleston was not to be traded with, and leave it there, and send no ships there, we should go and trade with that port as if there was no civil war. And it is only on the condition of an effective blockade being maintained as between belligerents, that England recognized the blockade at all. There is no doubt, therefore, that if this proposal had been accepted in 1859, and cordially received by England, it would have been cordially accepted by the rest of Europe. It is an extraordinary fact, and singularly shows the mutations to which the human family are exposed, that if that proposal had been accepted, the American Government would have been obliged to carry on its war with the Southern States without imposing a commercial blockade, or if they had attempted such a blockade in violation of the international engagement with the whole of Europe, it would have involved them in hostilities with the rest of the world, which, of course, no rational Government would have dreamed of entering upon. [Applause.] I mention this as a fact which gives great significance to our meeting; but I do not wish to insist upon it in the way of blame to any one. These diplomatic arrangements, especially when they involve a novelty, are never done in such a way, unless an amateur diplomatist interferes—[hear, hear, and laughter]—as to warrant us to hope that in a year or two such a grave change, indeed revolution, in international law should have been accomplished. But, though I blame no one, I wish to draw a very serious and solemn inference with regard to the future. [Hear, hear.] We are suffering now from the operation of this commercial blockade—suffering in a way that human ingenuity would find it impossible to match in any other calamity that you could conceive of in the course of nature or in the revolutions of men, as likely or possible to have befallen this land. I cannot conceive anything that could have befallen Lancashire so calamitous, so unmanageble, so utterly beyond any power of remedy or any possibility of guarding against, as that which has happened in this commercial blockade. You have been trading for fifty or sixty years with a region of the earth which has, during that time, almost every year, been increasing its production of a raw fibre for your use. You have been here increasing the employment of capital, training skilled workmen, and preparing for the manufacture and manipulation of that raw material. The raw material was intended for you, not for the parts where it is grown. You have made all provision for it, and accumulated your means of consumption of it for fifty years, when all at once, like a portcullis let down at the entrance of a castle, this great stream is shut off, and you are deprived of the means on which you were calculating for the employment and subsistence of your people. Nothing else could have produced this sudden and calamitous state of things. It has never even been expected. We have had our apprehensions of danger from the fact of our deriving our cotton from one particular country. We have speculated as to the possibility of a natural sterility seizing upon a territory so small in space; and we have also speculated on the possibility of a negro insurrection that might destroy that social system upon which we have sometimes regretted that this vast industry is based. [Hear, hear.] But if left to the operations of nature's laws, neither of these things would have happened with the suddenness of this calamity. The slaves might have become emancipated; but generally, as in the case of the West India Islands, a transition from serfdom to freedom is carried out with comparatively little concussion and violence. It is not likely that from such an event any sudden privation of the raw material of our industry would have arisen. We might have had one year some perturbation which might have lessened your supply by a few thousand bales. That supply might have been increased the next year, and the whole world looking on would have said, "This is an event which bodes for the future no good to that region, and will diminish the production of their cotton." Instantly you would have efforts made all over the world to supply that deficiency, and cotton growing in all parts of the world. But now we have four millions of bales of cotton, which I fear will exist in the Southern States at Christmas, and with that amount of raw material hanging over you, and with an uncertainty as to the result of this war, there are no remedial measures comparatively being applied, as people feel a great disinclination to invest their capital where it is threatened with the great disturbing cause, the sudden release of this vast amount of cotton in America. [Hear, hear.] Let us turn to the other view. You might have had to fear sterility in the land. We have had a blight striking particular vegetables, and it is possible that some such cause might have diminished for some years the production of cotton in America. It is singular that hitherto the cotton plant has been singularly exempt from such visitations of nature. But all that might have been guarded against, just as you find that you get silk in China to supplement the failure in France or Italy But here is a cause you cannot deal with. It is unmanageable; and it is so grave and alarming that it presents itself to those who look forward for six months (if the war goes on) in such a hideous aspect, that it is apt to beget violent thoughts in our minds as to some violent remedy. It is desirable, in that frame of mind, that we should remember the facts I have mentioned—that this system of warfare, which is now affecting us so severely is one that we maintain, and are the chief means of maintaining, in opposition, I believe, to the opinion of the whole mercantile, and indeed civilized world. I have told you that in the Spring of 1859, on the breaking out of the war between Austria and France, in Italy, the American Government, by the hand of Mr. CASS, the then Foreign Minister at Washington, sent a circular dispatch to all the representatives in Europe, upon the question of international maritime law. An attempt has been made in the House of Commons to induce the Government to lay this dispatch upon the table, which was refused; I think on very insufficient grounds. We have had presented to us lately a large volume of American dispatches to all parts of the world, about which we have not much concern; and some of them, I am afraid, have been rather maliciously produced, because in one case, that of a Minister at St. Petersburgh, the dispatches were not very creditable to the writer. But this dispatch on an important subject the Government have refused to print. The copy I have is from Washington. Apprehending that the war in Europe might spread, the American Government in this dispatch lay down their views. I will read a few general observations relating to the subject of blockade. Mr. CASS says:

"The blockade of an enemy's coast, in order to prevent all intercourse with neutrals, even for the most peaceful purpose, is a claim which gains no additional strength by an investigation into the foundation on which it rests; and the evils which have accompanied its exercise call for an efficient remedy. The investment of a place by sea and land, with a view to its reduction, preventing it from receiving supplies of men and material necessary for its defence, is a legitimate mode of prosecuting hostilities, which cannot be objected to so long as war is recognised as an arbiter of national disputes. But the blockade of a port or commercial positions along it, without any regard to ulterior military operations, and with the real design of carrying on a war against trade, and, from its very nature, against the trade of peaceable and friendly powers, instead of a war against armed men, is a proceeding which it is difficult to reconcile with reason or the opinions of modern times. To watch every creek, and river, and harbor, upon an ocean frontier, in order to seize and confiscate every vessel, with its cargo, attempting to enter or go out, without any direct effect upon the objects of the war, is a mode of conducting hostilities which would find few advocates if now first presented for consideration."

That dispatch, which was dated Jan. 27, 1859, was brought under notice in the House of Commons on the 18th of February, 1861. I was not present at the time; I was in Algiers. But questions were put in the House as to the purport of this proposal, and Lord RUSSELL, then foreign minister, alluded to the fact that the American Minister in London had read to him that dispatch which Mr. CASS had addressed to all American Ministers in Europe. Lord RUSSELL described the contents of the dispatch very correctly, but, unfortunately for our present position, he also took occasion to give the reason why he entirely objected to this proposal. He said it was for our interest as a great maritime power that these commercial blockades should be maintained. He could not listen to a proposal to put an end to them. That doctrine, coming from the Foreign Office within the last three and a half years, has, it seems to me, or ought to have, an important bearing upon our attitude at the present time. In the first place, if this system of commercial blockades be maintained, as our Government insists it must be, as a sort of strategical means of defending ourselves, as being necessary to our National defence and honor, then it becomes a very serious question whether the particular interests that are, from time to time, to become the victims of a system over which they can have no control, and for which they can apply no remedy, ought not to be considered as fairly entitled to exemption from the whole burden and cost of this system of National defence, just as you would indemnify the town, or the outskirts of a town, for pulling down the houses and destroying them, if you had to defend the town against the power of an invading foe. [Hear, hear.] I know no remedy for this state of things if you maintain the system of commercial blocdades. But, I repeat, if it is necessary in the maintenance of the National honor that that system should be retained, I think the cost should be borne by the nation at large, and not by any section in it. [Applause.] If we go on as we seem likely to go on in this particular district, this will become a most important question. [Hear, hear.] But it effects our position in another way, which we cannot be too guarded against.

We hear some people say we must recognize the South in order to get our cotton. *Recognizing the South would do nothing to obtain the cotton.* [Applause.] On the contrary, once recognize the South, and then there is no longer a question of any kind as to the right of the North to blockade the South. The only question is, will the blockade be effective? But what is, I fear, in the hearts of those who are almost bewildered with the calamitous prospect which they think they see before them, is that the recognition of the independence of the South should be followed by some effort on the part of England, France and other countries to go there and obtain cotton against the will of the party blockading that country. My own opinion is that now, when we begin to suffer from the application of our own doctrines to our own case, if we should, in the teeth not merely of international law, but also of the law of which we are the chief promoters and maintainers, resort to any act of violence to obtain the cotton, with these facts recorded within the last three or four years to which I have referred, and if the American people are the same as their fathers on this side, *there is no amount of suffering which they would not incur, man and woman, to resist what in such case would be considered an outrage.* [Applause.] Now I will come to deal with this question on its own merits. Is it the interest of the English nation to maintain and perpetuate this system of commercial blockades? Mr. CASS' suggestion is that in the origin of blockades it never was intended to blockade a whole coast, or to shut out the export and import of articles not contraband of war. For, understand me, I merely speak of that legitimate commerce which is understood by the commodities which men ordinarily deal in, not of munitions of war. But, I ask, is there any ground for supposing that this country has an interest in maintaining the system by which these blockades are extended to all commercial ports? Mr. CASS maintains that in the origin, it was never intended so, and he gives cogent facts to show that originally a blockade meant the investing of a fortified place by land and sea at the same time. They do not object to that. They do not intend to say that Portsmouth and Plymouth are not liable to investment. But the argument is that peaceful ports of commerce ought not to be shut up in time of war. What interest have we, as a nation, in opposing the principle? I think it is easy to show that we, of all people in the world, have the most interest in getting rid of that principle. [Applause.]

Let it be borne in mind that I am arguing this question only as it affects our own interest. I am not here as a humanitarian or philanthropist to ask my countrymen to give up a system serviceable to them. I argue it in the interests of Englishmen, and as a public man I never had any other criterion by which to act than those interests—[hear, hear] which, I believe, with God's blessing, are the interests of all mankind. [Hear, hear.] Understand that I do not beg the question, but I challenge discussion on this subject, on its merits, and in the way in which I am now prepared to advance it. Let us come to the point, and ask ourselves with what country could it be advantageous for England to maintain a system of commercial blockade, supposing that we were at war with that country. There are only three countries with which England could possibly have a maritime war of any serious dimensions—France, Russia, and the United States.

Take France. Why, since the discovery of the locomotive and the rail, merchandise intended for the interior of France, which now ordinarily goes by way of Marseilles or Havre, or other ports, could find its way by Rotterdam and Hamburg, by the ports of Italy, and even of Spain, as the railway lines are completed, and with not such an addition to their cost in the articles in which France is chiefly concerned as would form an insuperable bar to their continuing the use and enjoying the advantages of those commodities. Practically, therefore, a blockade, as an instrument of warfare with France, has lost its force by the adoption of the locomotive and the rail.

Take Russia. There is no doubt that with that country, from which we import so largely of heavy raw material, and especially with the southern part of it, in the Black Sea, the principle of a commercial blockade will still hold good in all its force. Suppose you are at war with Russia. Will it be the interest of England to enforce a system of commercial blockade as a means of coercing that country, and to put an end to the war? That question is answered by what we did in the war in the Crimea. That war was declared in March, 1854. Both France and England had deficient harvests, and France particularly wanted food. Did those countries avail themselves instantly of the power of blockading those Southern ports? No, not until March, 1855, was the blockade of the commercial ports of the Black Sea and Sea of Azof declared. We purposely left those ports open for twelve months that France and England might get a supply of corn from them; and we brought more than half a million of quarters of corn to feed our people from Russia, after we had declared war against her. For a large portion of the year I have referred to we were carrying on our great siege operations against the arsenal of Sebastopol, while at the same time we were allowing the other Russian ports to send us corn. That is an instance of our having applied the very principle which is advocated by Mr. CASS in his dispatch. How was it in the other direction? Bear in mind that of all the articles exported from Russia, which are chiefly hemp, flax, linseed, tallow, grain, England imports more than half. Of some articles we import annually 70 or 80 per cent., so exclusively in some articles is the trade between Russia and this country. Now, should we, if a war were to break out with Russia, enforce the blockade upon her ports? Again, we have an illustration in the last war. We professed, it is true, to blockade Cronstadt, to prevent the export of raw materials, such as hemp, flax and the rest, by sea to England; but we merely diverted the traffic instantly through Prussia. Our imports from Prussia of tallow, in 1855, amounted to 1½ million sterling nearly, and the year before it had not been £2,000. The Government knew that these articles were coming through the ports of the Baltic. They knew that they were coming through Prussia; and we had a debate raised in the House of Commons, and a motion was made on the subject of the contraband trade in Russian produce. I presume that, seeing there was a blockade, some persons had entered into large speculations in Manilla hemp, and perhaps Indian seeds, and they thought that it was rather cheating them, as they were engaged in supplying a supposed deficiency in the commodities which had already come into the country in that indirect way. The consequence was that a vigorous appeal was made to the House, and deputations were sent to the Foreign Office to stop this overland contraband trade. They presented arguments in very formidable array in the House of Commons, and they distinctly challenged the Government, "If you don't put an end to the trade which you know is carried on under your nose; if you don't enforce some test of origin at the Custom-house, or remonstrate with Prussia to put an end to it, you had better abolish the system of blockades altogether, because you are tempting to their ruin the poor merchants who have gone to Manilla to supply the deficiency arising out of this blockade, whereas they find that it is a delusion, and that you are not in earnest." It was going very hard with the Prussian trade, but then appeared another party in the field. The Dundee Chamber of Commerce took the alarm, and they sent a memorial to the Government, saying that they viewed with alarm the attempt made to keep out hemp; that the District of Forfar would be ruined, and that Dundee could not exist without the raw material; and they, therefore, prayed that the Government would offer no impediment to the importation of the raw material. All the while the war with Russia was going on, and we were paying an enormous fleet to blockade the Russian ports. The consequence was that nothing was done; commodities continued to arrive, and the effect was—as I have heard, but I hope it is not true—that one or two of those houses connected with the Manilla hemp-trade failed. [Applause.]

Now, let us turn to the third and only other case—supposing there was a war with America. Does anybody suppose that if there was a war with America last year, for instance, we should have blockaded the Southern ports, and prevented cotton from coming to Lancashire? [Laughter and applause.] Does anybody believe it? Well, but that is the theory upon which Lord RUSSELL acts, and my case is this: that, assuming a theory which we are very careful not to carry out, we give up to the rest of the world the opportunity of carrying out practically and severely our own theory. *Nobody supposes that, if we were at war with the United States, we should blockade their ports.* I'll tell you what we should do. We should have a blockading squadron there, and prize money would flow in great abundance; but we should never attempt hermetically to seal up that territory. Insurances would rise; we should get the cotton captured by our cruisers at an increased price, but it would all come. How was it so long ago as 1812 and 1813? That is again a curious illustration of the case. We were at war with the United States at that time. We imported a considerable quantity of cotton from the Southern States. It did not, I suppose, amount to one-tenth of what it is now; the amount of our dependence upon America for the raw material was not one-tenth of what it is now, as gentlemen here, better acquainted with the subject than I am, can testify. But at that time the very same incident occurred in the House of Commons which occurred subsequently with regard to the Russian trade. There was a party in the City of London who were interested, just as there were gentlemen in Bristol and elsewhere in 1855 interested in the Russian trade, in Brazilian and Indian cotton. These city speculators promoted measures for the absolute exclusion of American cotton. There was a motion made in the House of Commons, and Lord CASTLEREAGH, who then led the House of Commons, was very much embarrassed by the question. I am not sure whether he was not once put in a minority upon it. The speculators who were so earnest in inducing the Government to prevent American cotton coming into our ports said, "You know it is all coming, and you don't take any steps to prevent it; you capture their cargoes; your seamen get their prizes; still it is coming in; you know it is coming, and you don't take any precautions." But again there was another party in the fight. Night after night petitions were presented from Manchester, from Stockport, and from other places, praying that the Government would do nothing to prevent the introduction of American cotton, and the consequence was that nothing was done. American cotton even then, when there was so small a dependence upon it, was allowed to come in, and practically the blockade was inoperative. Now, recollect that of the trade exports from America one-half at least come to this country. I dare say I am much under the mark in estimating the quantity at one-half. But they consist solely of cotton. It would be bad enough to prevent the exportation of cotton; and when I asked, just now, if we should think of blockading the Southern ports, with a view of preventing cotton from coming to Lancashire, gentlemen burst out laughing at the idea.

But there is another article still more important than cotton—*we get food from America.* In the last session of Parliament, an honorable member who is himself an extensive miller and corn merchant, moved for returns of the quantities of grain and flour for human food imported into this country from Sept. 1, last year, to June 1, this year, He mentioned to many members that he did it for his own satisfaction, as he wished to see what would have been the effect on the supplies of food to this country if the talk of war arising out of the *Trent* affair, had been carried out. His estimate to me—and the return any gentleman can see—was that the *food imported from America, from Sept., last year, to June this year, was equal to food necessary for between three and four millions of people for twelve months.* [Hear, hear.] His remark to me was—I quote his own words—"If that food was not brought from America, all the money in Lombard-street could not have purchased it, because elsewhere it did not exist at all." I would ask, then, whether anybody would seriously contemplate, in the case of a war with America, our enforcing a blockade, in order to keep out those commodities? Nobody supposes or dreams for a moment that we should. [Applause.] And yet we are maintaining a system which hands over to other parties, whenever they choose to go to war, the power of starving our people, or depriving them of the means of employment, merely because antiquated statesmen, who live and dream in the spirit of three hundred years ago, don't understand the age in which they live. [Applause and laughter.] I have in my hand two pamphlets. They are both attributed, and I believe truly, to two functionaries employed at the Board of Trade. They both take the largest and most common-sense and liberal views of this question; and it is, in fact, another instance added to the case of the corn laws, showing that there has always been found at the Board of Trade something in the atmosphere of that Department which has always produced most enlightened and advanced views upon our commercial policy. I will read what one of these writers says, and here are names mentioned, the old authorities upon these international laws, which Earl RUSSELL has been quoting in dispatches to America within the last eighteen months. Here is what this enlightened writer says on the subject of international law, and the folly of attempting to live in our days under the maxims and rules of a comparatively barbarous age;

"The days of Vattel, Grotius, Puffendorf and Bynkershoek are not our days. Their doctrines, however applicable to those times, are unfit for these; they may have been suited to an era of war; they are unsuited to an epoch of peace. They advanced doctrines which, in their day, it was perhaps possible to maintain in some degree; but the conditions on which their views were framed are changed, and it would now be as easy to revive the dead creed of protection as to rule the relations between neutrals and belligerents by the antiquated laws of Oleron, of the Costumbres Maritimas of Barcelona, or the once famed Consulado del Mar. It would be as easy to revert in medicines to the doctrines of GALEN, and to accept the crude doctrines of THEOPHILUS as the base of modern arts, as to define and govern our international relations by authorities whose dicta have ceased to be in harmony with the feelings of the present time."

And yet it is under those dogmas that you will continue to be governed, unless you bring some of your practical sense to bear upon the antiquated prepossessions of those who are at the head of affairs. It was so before. We had to fight a battle with our own governing classes; and you again will have to fight a battle with our own governing classes, and there is the only obstacle to such a reform of our maritime law as to put it in harmony with the age in which we live. [Applause.] But still they come back to this vague response: "Oh, but if we injure ourselves by a commercial blockade, we may injure our enemy a great deal more." I want to know, in the wide range of the world, what conceivable danger we can do to any people in the world that will equal the mischief inflicted upon this region of Lancashire if the present state of things continues for another six months. [Hear, hear.] For recollect, if you blockade the commercial ports of a foreign Power like America or Russia, the effect is that you will prevent them from receiving comparative luxuries into their ports, such as your manufactured goods, colonial produce, and the like. People can live in a tolerably easy way, as they have lived without these things; but if you inflict a commercial blockade which stops the exports as well as the imports from those countries, while you are only depriving them of comparative luxuries, you are depriving yourselves of the raw material by which your people live, and the very food necessary for their subsistence. [Applause.] I have thought much of it, and I have frequently discussed the matter privately; but I can conceive of no case of your carrying on war with a foreign Power where you can inflict the same amount of injury upon them that you inflict upon yourselves by an effective system of blockade. And if the blockade is not effective, the whole thing falls to the ground as a mere mischievous delusion; but make it effective, and I say there is no great country with which we could be at war, where you would not inflict an injury upon yourselves four-fold greater than you would upon your enemy. [Applause.] Is that the way to cripple a belligerent power—to deprive your people of food, to starve and degrade them in their physical condition, when you want robust arms and physical strength to fight for the country? Is that the way? On the contrary, it is in time of war, above all other times, that you should have the freest access to other countries. It is to you above all things necessary in time of war, more even than in time of peace, that you should have access to those materials of strength and wealth without any hindrance, if, by any means, you can accomplish that end. [Applause.] I can understand a great manufacturing country like this keeping a large fleet for the purpose of keeping the doors open for the supply of these materials; but by what ingenuity, or by what perversity of reasoning, any statesman can be brought to the idea that it can ever be the interest of the people to employ a fleet for the purpose of preventing food coming into the country, I cannot understand. [Applause.] It is not necessary to say any more upon that point; but there are other points connected with this question which present themselves. There is one which I don't remember having seen discussed, but which I look upon as of very great importance. We should seek to establish it as a principle in the maritime intercourse of nations, that they should not use prohibition of exports as a belligerent right. [Hear, hear.] When I was engaged in arranging the treaty of commerce with France, we put in a clause which interdicted the right of prohibiting the exportation of coal. It was very much complained of at the time, but it was put in for the period during which the treaty will last. But, according to my idea, if your diplomacy is to be carried out in the common sense interest of this vast community, you should seek by every means in your power, in time of war, to prevent belligerent Powers from stopping the exportation of articles that are necessary for the food or employment of mankind. [Applause.] With the general spread of Free-trade principles—and Free-trade principles means nothing more than a division of labor carried over the whole world—one part of the world must become more and more dependent upon another part for the supply of its raw materials, and for the supply of its food. Instead of, as formerly, probably one country sending wool to another country, or one nation sending to another nation its raw materials, we shall have whole continents raising raw material for the supply of the wants of the manufacturing and industrial communities in another hemisphere. I say it is our interest, as far as possible, to prevent the possibility of any sudden interruption of such a state of dependence; and, therefore, I would suggest, as a most desirable thing to be done in all cases by our Government, as a ruling and guiding principle of their policy, to seek to make treaties where they are entering upon new international arrangements, which must be made to bind both parties respectively, not, as a belligerent act, to prohibit the exportation of anything, unless it be munitions of war. [Applause.] And, when I speak of munitions of war, I don't mean that Government should interfere in the manufacture and sending out of any article—Government has nothing to do with commercial men; they should not take the responsibility of the surveillance over commerce at all. To what I am arguing it may be said, "But you won't get people to observe these international laws, even if they are entered into." That remark was made in the House of Commons by a minister who, I think, ought not to have uttered the prediction. Why are any international laws to be entered into, unless they are to be observed? But we have this guarantee that the international law which we are advocating will be observed, inasmuch as it is not contemplated to be as an article of treaty between two Powers, but it will be, as in the case of the exemption of private property from capture at sea a fundamental law of the intercourse of nations, which has the assent of the great majority, or, indeed, of all maritime Powers. [Hear, hear.] Let us suppose two countries at war, and that one country had entered into an engagement that it would not stop the exportation of grain; but the temptation is so great, and they fancy that they could starve their enemies by preventing the exportation of grain in spite of the treaty. They would bring down upon themselves the animosity, and, indeed, the hostility of all the other Powers who had been parties to this system; and a nation which becomes a party to a general system of international law becomes an outlaw in the eyes of all other nations if it breaks that law to that one nation. [Applause.] I don't rely upon the individual nation itself and its honor for keeping the law; I rely upon its interest to keep the law, because if a nation were at war with us, and were to violate the law, it is not against us only that it is violating it, but against the whole world. [Applause.] I am not going to attempt to cover the whole ground to which this subject would lead me. I mean the question of the reform of our international law with the view of bringing it into harmony with the condition of things now; but this I would say, as a guiding rule of our policy: You have adopted free trade as a maxim of our policy in peace, make trade as free as you possibly can in time of war. [Applause.] Let that be the maxim wherever you find a restriction in the way of legitimate commerce. Whether in war, or whether in peace, be assured that the removal of that restriction will do you more good in England than in any other country, for this simple reason, that you have nearly twice the commerce of any other country in the world. [Cheers.] Therefore, let it be the rule of your policy, and let this manufacturing district, as before, let its voice be heard, in order that those enlightened principles, which are now finally triumphant in relation to times of peace, shall also be applied, as far as they possibly can be, in time of war. [Applause.] I have said, and after all this is the practical question—I have said that I don't see how the agitation of this question can be of any service at this moment in securing a supply of cotton, and in getting rid of this most unfortunate state of things which now exists. But this I do say, that I can imagine, if there were at the head of the Federal Government at Washington men of the grasp of mind of FRANKLIN, and THOMAS JEFFERSON, and ADAMS, and WASHINGTON, I can imagine that these men would seek, at the present moment, to acquire for their country the great honor, glory and lasting fame of inaugurating, even at the present moment, their own principles—because they are their own—[applause]—of *exemption from blockade of the peaceful ports of a continental coast.* I can imagine that it would be a great honor to the men, and that it would place in a great moral elevation the nation which, knowing the circumstances in which we are placed, seeing the immense and unmerited evil which is inflicted, not upon capitalists, but upon laborers, not merely in England, but throughout the whole civilized world—I can imagine men of that calibre, seeing the evil they are inflicting, and being anxious to prevent it, seeing also national safety in the course to be pursued—would desire, if it were practicable—and I offer no opinion on its practicability—to put an end to such a state of things, in the interests of humanity and in the interests of the civilized world. [Applause.] But in making that suggestive and hypothetical remark, which I do without wishing for a moment to imply blame or to utter those words reproachfully—this I say, that the only way in which Europe can approach that question with the United States is upon the ground they have laid down—that is, the ground or principle not to seek for our own selfish ends to obtain cotton because we want it, and still retain in our hands the fancied advantage—because it is merely fanciful—of applying the principle of blockade to another Power at another time. [Hear, hear.] I say, to my conception, the only possibility that Europe could find at the hands of the American Government a disposition to endeavor to remove this great evil is by Europe engaging for the future to apply the American principle of blockade, of exempting all commercial ports in future from blockade, and confining blockades merely to arsenals and fortified places. [Applause.] England has been, I tell you again—and I think that I know something of the disposition of foreign Governments in both hemispheres—England has been the great obstacle to such a benignant change of policy as that I am indicating. We, perhaps, are not to be blamed. We followed in one direction, as America has followed in another, the instincts of national self-interest. For nearly a century England has believed that she had an interest in maintaining to the utmost degree the rights of belligerents, just as America believed she was justified in maintaining those of neutrals. But our circumstances are changed. We now profess the doctrine of non-intervention. We no longer intend to fight the battles of everybody on the continent, and make of the wars of the continent something like a game of ninepins, in which we shall assist in knocking down and setting up dynasties, as chance or passion may dictate. We ourselves now avow the principle of non-intervention, which means neutrality. We have made ourselves the great neutral power. Two great wars have been carried on within the last five years; one in Italy, between France and Austria, and the other in America, (on a more gigantic scale still, I am sorry to say,) and England has remained neutral. [Hear, hear.] Our business, therefore, is to view our interests according to the light of modern events; and if we look at them impartially our interests are exactly the same as the interests of the weakest Powers in Christendom, for in adopting free trade we have renounced the principles of coercion, and have said that we have taken our stand on the principles of freedom and justice with all mankind. [Applause.] This is a question, in conclusion, which ought to engage the serious attention of the gentlemen in this district. Where are the young men who have come into active life since the times to which I have referred, when their fathers entered upon the great struggle for free trade? Where are the young men? What are their thoughts upon this subject? They have inherited an enviable state of prosperity from their fathers for twenty years. For fifteen years there has hardly been a serious check to business, and there has scarcely been a necessity for an anxious day or night on the part of the great body of the manufacturing and trading population. But let not the young men of this district think that the possession of such advantages as these can be enjoyed without paying the price of watchfulness and exertion and a sense of patriotic duty. [Applause.] We must not stand still. We must not think that we can remain stereotyped, like the Chinese. If we once cease to progress be assured we shall begin to decline. [Applause.] I would, therefore, especially exhort the young men of this district, with their great responsibilities, and with their great resources, to take this matter seriously to heart. It is their duty, not only to themselves and to those who have gone before them, but also to the working population who surround them, to labor in their day and generation. The working population will look for some effort to be made in any possible way to put an end to the present state of things, and at least to try and avert such a calamity for the future. [Applause.] I commend this subject to your serious consideration, and thank you for the attention which you have paid to me. The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amidst great applause, having spoken for an hour and a half.

The Mayor, having arrived in the course of the honorable gentleman's speech, took the chair on its conclusion, and spoke warmly of the distinguished services Mr. COBDEN had rendered to the country. Mr. CHILTON, the President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. CAMPBELL, the Vice-President, Mr. CLINT, and Mr. ROBERTSON, also addressed the Chamber, expressing their entire approval of the sentiments enunciated by the honorable gentleman. Mr. ROBERTSON said he thought the opportunity should not be lost of devising some scheme of a practical character, into which their efforts should be thrown, with a view of enlightening the public mind, and bringing a legitimate influence to bear upon Parliament and the press, in order to show the importance of the question which had been taken up. Mr. COBDEN had it in comtemplation to form a separate association for that purpose; but if the Chamber of Commerce took the matter up and made it their own question, it would obviate the necessity of an independent association.

MR. COBDEN said: What is really wanted, and what alone is wanted, is that the discussion of the question should be forced upon Government and Parliament from our own standpoint; that is, from the modern point of view. What we should insist upon is, that gentlemen should not get up in the House of Commons and talk about GROTIUS, who lived in the time of ELIZABETH, when this country contained altogether as many people as the two counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire now do, and when everybody was dependent upon agriculture. [Applause.] If we could only force them to discuss the question as it is due to the population here in this year, 1862, we should very soon dispose of what we see both in Parliament and the London press—I don't say all, but some of the most influential organs—of the profound ignorance of the politics and history of this world for the last thirty years. [Laughter.] These writers come from college, knowing the history and geography of ancient Athens, and probably knowing of the existence of these districts and of America, out of which this great question arises. I will give you a recent illustration. Some time ago, a griter in a paper which would call itself the great public instructor of London, wrote an article in which he came out with a great parade of classical language; there was a fine high-flown assumption of authority over ordinary mortals; and the object of the article was to inform the readers of the journal that Prussia had just joined the Zollverein. [Laughter.] That is about the extent of the modern knowledge of some of the best writers in what calls itself the first and leading organ of our Press. We can only get a hearing for those great and just interests which we represent here by making a noise about them. [Laughter and applause.] It cannot be expressed in any other terms. [Hear, hear.] It was so in 1838, and if

you want the maritime law adjusted, we must adopt the same plan. [Hear, hear.] If the Chambers of Commerce take the matter up, it will be a much better thing than a league. For recollect, we now start under different circumstances to those of 1838. We had not then the pleasure of seeing Liverpool joining us so heartily as we do now. [Applause.] If Manchester and Liverpool, and the rest of the Chambers of Commerce, are agreed on this question, then it is a question that appeals to the enlightened sympathy of the great bulk of the people of this community, to all that is progressive, and to all that looks to reform as necessary for the improvement of mankind. You will have all that great Liberal party, the whole of our town populations; they will all join you, and you will make short work of it, I will promise you. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. T. Bazley, M. P., proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Cobden. The motion was seconded by Mr. Chilton, who invited Mr. Cobden to deliver a similar address in Liverpool. Mr. Cobden, in reply, said he was thankful to his Liverpool friends for their invitation; but he was under a ban, which would restrain him from doing more than attend one meeting of his constituents, on Wednesday, after which he must, acting under advice, go into Winter quarters, in the hope that he should preserve his voice for the meeting of Parliament, without the necessity of going abroad. Then, he need not say, he should be at their disposal. [Applause.] The proceedings then terminated.

FROM ENGLAND.

Union Victories—Spence Rewarded—Famine and Pestilence in Lancashire—The Roman Question—Northern Sympathizers in Europe—Finance—The Proclamation—The Conspiracy of the Northern Democrats—Duty of the Government—State Rights and Secession.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Oct. 24, 1862.

England is slow to believe in Union victories. The news must come from Richmond before the London *Times* will allow that the Confederates are beaten. It rejoices over a cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, but is silent about the terrible defeat of the rebels at Corinth.

There is nothing new of intervention or recognition. Mr. Spence urges it strenuously in the *Times*. He gets rewarded sometimes for his advocacy of Southern interests. The *Alabama*, Confederate steamer, released a ship lately which it had taken, because the consignment was to his house at Liverpool. When last heard from, the *Alabama* was on the look out for the *Dreadnought* packet ship, supposed to be loaded in part with contraband of war.

But if there is no public move for recognition, there is coming a terrible pressure. By Christmas there will be 780,000 paupers to feed in Lancashire. Before the winter is over, the number will rise to a million. Cold, hunger, idleness, crowding, filth and despair are already beginning to produce their natural results—pestilence. Typhus has broken out in some of the workhouses. It can scarcely fail to spread. So pestilence will be added to grievous famine. Private charity will soon be exhausted, and the Government must come to the rescue. Then, if not sooner, not only recognition, but intervention, will be urged as national necessities.

There is another reason for this belief. A nation cannot be strongly occupied with two subjects at the same time. The Italian question is, for the present, settled. Louis Napoleon will not leave Rome, and Italy must be content without her capital. This matter settled, English thought and feeling are free to concentrate upon America. There are yet advocates of the North. They were heard in the Evangelical Alliance. Their sympathy, however, rests upon the single ground of opposition to Slavery. So far as the National Government wars against Slavery, so far they have a certain amount of European sympathy, though less even of this in England than elsewhere. On political grounds, there is none that is appreciable; and such is the pressure of opinion that papers which have, up to this time, resolutely maintained the Northern cause, have been obliged to haul down the flag and give up the contest. The *Spectator* is an instance. It has been one of the few Northern papers in London; but it lost caste and subscribers, and was obliged, very reluctantly, to give up its advocacy and accept of recognition. It was one of the results of the declaration of Mr. Gladstone at Newcastle.

The immediate hope of the Southern sympathisers here is in the failure of Northern finance. At the last dates Government paper had depreciated 30 per cent., and exchange had reached 145. This, to Englishmen, is utterly astounding. In a country where paper is gold, and gold commands only 2 per cent. interest, such discounts are equivalent to ruin. They cannot believe that a paper currency, so far depreciated from metallic and European standards, can be used by a Government to carry on its operations; and when armies are for months unpaid, even with such paper, they expect mutiny to be added to bankruptcy. But they forget that in financial matters, the South is in a still worse condition. They forget that money of any kind is but a representative of values, and that the Government can not only take all the men it requires by conscription, but can also take what is required to feed and clothe them, by a similar process. They forget the illimitable power of a great nation, whose will finds expression and action in a single Executive.

The Abolition Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln is still discussed, and still denounced, either as a half-way measure, or as one worthy of the King of Dahomey. The Abolitionists object to it that it promises to protect Slavery in all the States which are not, or will not be, in rebellion at New-Year's. They dread every Northern victory, and fear that the South may be conquered too soon for the slaves to become free. On the other hand, the Press which follows the leadership of the *Times*, pours out its vials of wrath on a President who could make the most horrible of wars on women and children, and involve old and young, innocent and guilty, in one common ruin.

We are always in suspense. A little while ago it was the fate of Washington; then Louisville and Cincinnati. At present we wait for the result of the elections. There is some hope here that the Democrats, who are known to sympathize with the South, will carry New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. This, it is believed, would end the war. The hypocritical declarations of men who rejoice over every Northern defeat, that they are for the Union, are perfectly understood; and the election of Seymour in New-York, it is hoped, would end the war with the South, or produce another in the North.

If there is any danger of such a revolt, the duty of the President is very plain. It is his duty to prevent the success of a conspiracy against the life of the nation. Martial law is already proclaimed in the North—everywhere in the United States in fact. No other law exists, since it overrides every other. The *habeas corpus* writ is suspended. It will be the duty of the Provost-Marshal of any State to arrest any man, whether Governor of a State or member of Congress, whom he has reason to believe is conspiring against the Government. There is good precedent for it in the arrest of the rebel legislators in Maryland. It is no time for weakness or a shilly-shally policy. There is no reason why treason at the North should meet with more favor than treason at the South. A year ago the Democrats of New-York were logical and sincere enough to say, we shall destroy the Government if it does not destroy us. Now Mr. Lincoln must put down the conspiracy of Seymour, the Woods and Vallandigham, or he will himself be put down, and the Government and Union. Never was there a nation so much in want of a clear head, a brave heart and an iron hand as America at this hour. There needs a power above all treason, above all financial entanglements—a will which can absorb all wills, and carry out the great National will, of which it should be the sole organ. If a single Northern State is permitted to make an organized resistance to the National Government, the cause of the Union is lost. The war now waging is between National and State sovereignty. If State sovereignty can oppose the National will in New-Jersey or Ohio, why not in South Carolina or Alabama? State sovereignty means the right of secession. Here is the whole conflict. This vast war, with its countless hetacombs of victims and its sear of blood, is being fought to determine only one point—whether America is a nation, or only a congeries of nations, each sovereign and independent, and with the right to separate from all the others. It is a welding together of parts never yet fully united, in fire and blood. It is the end of the contest that began with the revolution—the contest of the centripetal and centrifugal forces. Those who are familiar with the debates in the State Conventions which ratified the Constitution, know how bitter was the fight. The Democratic element, then as now, was opposed to the Union, and it has planted the seeds of disunion in all the State Constitutions. There is scarcely one of them which does not assert, almost in direct terms, the right of secession. All this will be changed when the Union cause has triumphed.

The cry of despotism should never alarm the man who has a work to do worth the doing. War itself is the most terrible of despotisms, and justifiable solely upon the principle that the end sanctifies the means. In politics there is no other. You kill one man, or thousands, because the end to be gained by it is worth its cost. So of every act necessary to the national life. In a nation, as with an individual, self-preservation is the first law of nature. MONADNOCK.

A Singular Will Case.

TESTING THE VALIDITY OF A COLORED WOMAN'S WILL.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 8.

A very singular and important case has just been tried in the Common Pleas, Judge Ludlow. It involves the validity of a will made by a colored woman, Nancy Coots, by which she devised a great part of her property, real and personal, to Merci K. Williamson, the wife of Passmore Williamson, who had been acting as trustee for Nancy Coots. The suit was brought by Reuben Coots, the husband of Nancy, against Passmore Williamson. Nancy Coots, who made the will, was originally a slave in Virginia, and, after securing her freedom, came to Philadelphia, about twenty years ago, and resided for the most of her time in the Twenty-fourth Ward. She was industrious, and succeeded in accumulating a property amounting in value, it is estimated, to about $10,000, although some of the witnesses fixed it as high as $12,000. She was twice married, her second husband being Reuben Coots, the plaintiff in the present case, to whom she was married nine years ago. Three years before her death, which took place in 1861, Passmore Williamson was introduced to her, by a Mr. Crenshaw, as a proper person to take charge of her business, and in August, 1859, a deed of trust was executed, by which Passmore Williamson was made trustee for the estate, "to hold, devise, manage, and take care of the same, and the rents, income," &c., and to pay over "to her, for her separate use, free from any control of her said husband, the rents and income thereof, after deducting necessary and proper costs," &c. The right to make a will was also reserved by Nancy in the deed of trust.

Before this declaration of trust was executed, the heirs of Nancy, by her first husband, joined in a release of claim, and Reuben, her then husband, also released his curtesy, the object of the parties being to facilitate the procuring of money on loan, if needed. In March, 1861, Nancy made her will, which was written by Passmore Williamson, was witnessed by Passmore Williamson's partner in business, and by his then attorney.

By this will an annuity of $150 was given to Jane Echel, a colored woman; $250 to Edward A. Crenshaw, Jr.; $250 to her husband, Reuben, and $500 to a grand niece. The remainder of her estate, real and personal, was devised to Merci K. Williamson, the wife of Passmore Williamson, Nancy Coots' Trustee. The will was attached by Reuben Coots, on the ground that Nancy was not of sound mind when it was executed, nor for several years prior to that time; that a very severe burn on her foot, received a few months before her death, and from which she never recovered, had the effect of shattering her nervous system, and impairing her intellect. A large number of witnesses were examined on both sides, it being contended, on the part of Reuben, in addition to the above, that she had told her relatives that she had her will, and that they were all provided for; that her property was to be cut up into lots, and that each of her relatives would receive one of them.

Some of the witnesses who testified to this also testified, on cross-examination, that Nancy had said that she was going to do what she pleased with her property. On the other side it was contended that she was of sound mind, and that the will was made without the exercise of any influence on the part of Mr. Williamson; that the burn affected her nervous system, but did not touch the brain or intellect; that up to within a few days of her death, when the witnesses saw her, she was rational, and conversed intelligently.

In charging the jury, Judge Ludlow held that "the burden of proof is upon the fiduciary agent, and he must show that he did not exceed his legitimate functions, or work for his own advantage." The jury rendered a verdict for Reuben Coots, thus declaring the will null and void. A motion for a new trial was made on behalf of Mr. Williamson.

Court Calendar—Monday.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 40, 41, 266, 214, 84, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285. Demurrer 42.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3115, 2599, 2895, 2899, 2417, 2563, 779½, 2601, 2831, 2917, 2931, 2101½, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2157, 2159. *Part II.*—Nos. 3024, 3028, 3040, 3208, 3286, 3364, 3394, 3482, 3416, 3438, 2004, 3490, 3500, 3554, 3588, 3570, 3694, 3702, 3708, 3710.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 223, 477, 987, 1265, 2377, 2713, 2931, 2895, 2849, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2949, 2951. *Part II.*—Nos. 2096, 2370, 1856, 1854, 2386, 2536, 2540, 2380, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1284, 1421, 1483, 1496, 1499, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1529, 921, 680, 1424, 853, 703, 1404. *Part II.*—Nos. 439, 444, 591, 1403, 1410, 135, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 8, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81. Reg. 103⅝	100 Cumb. Coal Pref... 13⅛
13,000 U. S. 6s, '81.. Cou. 103¾	59 do........ 13⅛
1,000 Jer. City W. Ln. 109	300 Hud. River R...... 75
2,000 Ill. Can. Reg. B. 99	450 do.........s10 75
5,000 Va. St. 6s....... 64	200 do.........s30 74⅞
2,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 52½	100 do.........s30 74¾
6,000 do........... 52⅝	100 do.........s60 74⅝
15,000 do........... 52¾	100 do.........s30 75
2,000 Ill. Int. Imp. Bs. 100	400 Harlem Railroad... 20⅞
4,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to H.& St. Jo. R......... 71	10 Norwich & Wor. R. 77
2,500 Cal. State 7s..... 113¾	200 Reading Railroad.. 77¼
23,000 Erie R. 3d m. '83. 106⅛	100 do.......... 77
20,000 do.......... 106⅛	100 Toledo & Wabash R. 34⅛
3,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs. 100½	550 Mich. Cen. R...... 90
4,000 do.......... 100	200 do.......... 89⅞
3,000 Mich. So. 2d mtg. 93¾	200 do.......... 89¾
2,000 Ill. Cent. R bds.. 106	100 do.........s10 89¾
1,000 Al. & T. H. 1st m. 98¼	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.. 42⅝
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pf. 79⅛	350 do.......... 42⅛
2,000 B., N. Y & E. 1st m. 99	1,250 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk 84⅞
1,000 Chi. & N. W. I. bs. 90	100 do.........b10 85
1,000 Chi. & N. W. Ast. B. 56½	100 do.........b30 84⅞
25,000 Tol. & W. 2d mtg. 80⅛	100 do.......... 85
1,000 M. & Pr. Du Ch. 1 m. 103	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 80
2,000 P., Ft. W & Ch. 1 m. 105	100 do.........b30 80
15,000 P., Ft. W & Ch. 2 m. 92	100 do.........s30 79⅛
1,000 P., Ft. W & Ch. 3 m. 72	250 do.......... 79⅛
1,000 Pa. Coal Co. 7 pc. B. 107	100 do.........s60 79¼
63 Tradesmen's Bank 105	200 do.........s10 79⅛
32 Bank of Commerce. 97½	50 do.........b10 79⅝
10 Amer. Ex. Bank... 95	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R... 41
7 Metropolitan Bank. 104¾	400 do.......... 41¼
20 Grocers' Bank...... 90	500 do.......... 41⅞
20 Shoe & Leather Bk. 101	200 do.........b10 42
5 St. Nicholas Bank.. 92	200 do.........b3 42
33 Nassau Bank...... 100	21 C. C. & Cin. R...... 136
50 Nicar. Transit Co.. 5	100 Gal. & Chic. R...... 84¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.... 123	50 do.........s15 84¾
100 do.......... 123⅛	150 do.........s10 84¾
50 do.......... 123¼	100 do.........s60 84¼
100 do.........b30. 123⅛	100 do.........b30 84¾
150 do.......... 123⅛	300 do.........s60 84⅛
5 N. Y. Cen. R....... 103⅝	50 do.........s60 84¼
150 do.........b30. 103⅞	100 do.......... 84⅝
200 do.........b10. 103⅞	100 do.......... 84½
300 do.......... 103⅞	100 do.........s10 84⅛
650 Erie Railway....... 63¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. b30 69
100 do.........s60 63⅛	450 do.......... 69
300 do.........s60 63¾	100 do.........s30 68⅞
300 do.........s60 64	250 do.........s60 68⅝
100 do.........b30 64⅛	45 Chic. & Rock I. R... 81¾
200 do.......... 64⅛	100 do.........b10 82
100 do.........b30 64¼	100 do.......... 82¼
50 do.........b30 64⅜	100 do.........b30 82⅜
1150 do.......... 64⅛	200 do.......... 82⅛
450 Erie R. Pref.....b30 90⅝	50 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d. P. 79
100 do.........b3 90⅝	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 53
50 do.........b60 90½	200 do.......... 53½
50 do.........b30 90⅛	400 Gal. & Chic. R...... 84⅝
100 Hudson Riv. R...s10 75⅛	400 Clev. & Tol. R.....s60 68⅝
100 do.......... 75	200 do.........b30 68⅞
100 do.........b10 75⅜	200 do.........s12 68⅛
100 do.......... 75⅝	50 Chi. & R. I. R...... 81⅝
100 Harlem Railroad... 21	100 do.......... 81⅝
100 do.......... 20⅞	

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s. '81. Cou. 103⅝	200 Reading Railroad.. 76⅝
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes......... 104⅝	200 do.......... 77
2,000 Mo. State 6s...... 52¾	100 Mich Cen. R.....s30 89¾
7,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to Hn. and St. Jo. R..... 72	200 do.......... 89⅞
5,000 Hud. R. Con.. bs. 97½	100 do.......... 90
35 Pac. Ml. St. Co..... 124	200 do.......... 89¾
100 do.........s30. 123¾	500 do.........s30 89⅛
400 N. Y. Central R.... 104⅛	1200 Mch. So. & N. I. R. 42⅛
700 Erie Railway...... 64⅛	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 85
150 do.......... 64¼	100 do.........b30 85
300 do.........s45 63¾	100 do.........s60 84⅛
100 do.........s30 64	200 do.......... 84⅞
200 do.........b30 64¼	400 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 79½
300 do.........b30 64⅜	200 do.........s30 79⅜
50 Chic. B. & Q. R.... 89½	100 do.......... 79⅝
500 Erie Railway Pref.. 90½	200 Cl. & Pitts. R....b10 42
100 do.......... 90¾	200 do.........s30 41½
	200 do.......... 41⅝
	800 do.........b30 41¾

MONDAY, Nov. 10—A. M.

The past week in our Foreign Trade was one of large Export clearances and of light entries. The very moderate total of the latter, including the Dry Goods return in our paper of Saturday, is owing in some measure to the failure of the Importers to procure the proper Consular verifications abroad, as prescribed in the new Tariff Act. This clause of the Act, as duly notified, went into operation on the 1st November. The consequence is that Foreign Merchandise arriving here after that date without proper attention to the new certificates required from the port or country of shipment, is held in abeyance. The Secretary of the Treasury has been appealed to, we believe, to authorize a more liberal construction of this clause of the new Tariff, so far as to allow the entry of Merchandise shipped from the other side *before* the 1st November. There would seem to be justice in this so far as very distant ports are concerned. The clearances of Domestic Produce, including Cotton from the Southwest, were in value over $4,200,000; making for the three consecutive weeks over *fourteen millions* in value. Owing to the disagreeable weather for the last three days, the next return will probably fall short of the last. The last news from England, by the *Scotia*, is favorable for Breadstuffs, of which large surplies are being pressed to this market, in anticipation of the early close of Lake and Canal navigation. The receipts of Cotton fell off last week to about 1,000 or 1,200 bales.

The large receipts of Gold on Monday from California, and the subsequent disbursement of about $950,000 in Gold by the Treasury for the half-yearly interest on the Certificates of Deposit held by the Associated Banks, have increased the stock of Specie in Bank, notwithstanding the clearance of $711,000 for Europe. The ease in the market for Money continues to the Merchants and to the established Stock and Money Brokers in Wall-street, at from 4 to 6 ℘ cent., according to the nature of the security. The price of Gold has fluctuated from 130⅜, as it stood on Saturday week, to 132 ℘ cent., then down to 129¾@130, and up again to 131⅞ ℘ cent., the closing bid on Saturday afternoon. The rate of Exchange on London leaves off 145½, as against 144@144½ at the close of the previous week. The market was but slightly influenced by the result of the elections on Tuesday. Late on Saturday a rumor, since confirmed, that Gen. McClellan had been relieved from his command in Virginia, was unfavorably considered by some of the Stock operators, and the Share market left off ½@¾ ℘ cent. lower than the average sales of the day on the official printed list. A wide difference of opinion in regard to this change of command will, of course, prevail for a few days, or until the causes which led to it, and the military events which are to follow it, are understood. That it does *not* argue less energy on the part of the Administration in prosecuting the War, may fairly be presumed, and that it *will* relieve the country and therein the Public Credit and Money Market from the exhausting suspense of voluntary Winter quarters, is at least *not* improbable. Should this last point be gained by the transfer of the Potomac command, the fact will scarcely fail to be appreciated by all parties who remember how sorely the public patience was tried last Fall and Winter by the daily and monotonous bulletins from Headquarters, that all was "quiet" along the Potomac and our beleaguered Capital—for more than six months practically blockaded below Washington—was still "safe!" Meanwhile another change of command in the Southwest, from Buell to Rosecrans, already promises an active, vigorous and successful Winter campaign in that direction, the fruits of which, it is hoped, will not be lost, as the brilliant achievements on the Cumberland and Tennessee last Winter were suffered to be lost in the Summer.

The advices by the *Scotia* on Saturday relieve the vague apprehensions indulged on the Stock Exchange, about the early interference of the Western Powers of Europe in our Domestic War. The British Cabinet appear to have practically, though informally, declined to move in the matter of recognizing the Rebellious Confederacy at the South—at least, until the meeting of Parliament in February; before which time, it is no doubt the purpose of the Administration at Washington to secure and make patent to the whole world such evidences of the power of the Army and Navy of the United States to settle our internal difficulties, as will render all interference, even to the moderate extent of a friendly proposition of mediation, uncalled for and superfluous.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℘ ct. Stock of U. S. of '61	104¼@103⅛
New-York Central	105¼@103⅞
New-York and Erie	64@63⅞
Erie Preferred Shares	90⅜@89⅞
Rock Island	82⅛@81⅝
Michigan Guaranteed	83⅞@84⅞
Michigan Southern	42⅞@42
Michigan Central	90⅛@89¼
Toledo	69⅛@68¼
Galena	86@84
Illinois Central	80⅛@79⅛
Panama	154@155
Pacific Mail	123⅛@123¼
Missouris	53@52⅛
Tennessees	54@53¼
Hudson River	76⅛@74⅞
Harlem Preferred	49⅛@48⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	37⅛@41

The Stock Market was variously agitated through the week by the New-York and Western elections, the result of which against the Administration were differently construed on the Exchange, and by rumors of Foreign intervention. The former had almost ceased to be talked of by the close of the week, and the latter put at rest by the news by the *Scotia* on Saturday. The Share list, however, was not generally so strong as the previous week, and but for the exceptional firmness and very large demand for Erie Common Shares, which we learn has absorbed from 6,000 to 8,000 shares recently imported from England, besides the amount brought upon the Street for realization on the rise, it is probable that the decline would have been larger. But the stiffness in Erie and the orders for Michigan Southern Guaranteed, and one or two others of the Western Stocks, held the market comparatively steady; the difference at the close being from ½ to 1½ ℘ cent. The very last dealings on Saturday afternoon were influenced, as noted in another place, by the rumor of the change of command in the Army of the Potomac, and prices left off heavy. The large speculative interest in Erie is participated in by some of the wealthiest capitalists and operators in the City, and is understood to be based upon the rapid improvement in the finances and business of the Road, and the position of entire independence, as one of the first trunk lines of the country, which the management are not only able, but have recently shown their purpose (from which no future competition or difficulties with rival lines should be suffered to drive them) to maintain *for the exclusive good of the shareholders of all classes.* The mortgage liabilities being fixed at twenty millions and the annual charge for interest at $1,400,000, it is felt that a gross traffic of $8,000,000, such as the first year under the new organization will undoubtedly show, and at remunerating prices, may be safely relied upon not only for 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum to the Preference holders, but a fair return, when the permanency of anything like this yearly traffic is made sure, to the Common Stockholders. We have seen no authority for the very extravagant figure put forth by one or two of our neighbors as the result of the October business of the Road, but sufficient is known to lead us to expect $150,000 or $200,000 over the large traffic of the same month in 1861, and similar results will, from present appearances, follow in November and December, as the Road is now employed to its very utmost capacity, East and West, and with the most profitable classes of Westward-bound merchandise.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders in the New-York Central Company is announced to take place at Albany on Wednesday, the 10th of December. This meeting will probably be among the most important ever held by this rich and successful corporation. The report of the Management on the business of the fiscal year, ending the 30th of September, and the usual addenda of of the gross receipts of the months of October and November, will scarcely fail to inspire increased confidence in the strong position and great resources of the property. For the fiscal year, the gross traffic will show about $9,250,000, being a million and a quarter over the highest previous year, *and nearly two millions ahead of last year.* The succeeding traffic in October and November, though comparing with heavy receipts through the same months last Fall, will show nearly or quite a corresponding gain. The question of an enlarged division of net profits in February will probably be discussed, and however determined in the wisdom of the shareholders present, after consultation with the Executive Management, the effect of the large cash surplus which the exchequer of the Company will show, will be to place the credit of the stock, as an unfailing source of income, free of the National Income tax, which the management assume to pay, on a higher footing than it has occupied for many years. A further effect will be shown in the quiet but certain reduction of the Certificate Indebtedness assumed on the consolidation of the several links in the line from Albany to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, on the consolidation in 1853. The application of one and a quarter ℘ cent. of the original principal of this obligation as a Sinking Fund has been most prompt and faithful, although the higher credit thus imparted to the Certificates, which bear only 6 ℘ cent., without any mortgage lien, has of late compelled the management to pay as high as 108@109 ℘ cent. to make good the monthly contributions to the Sinking Fund.

The following were the bids made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107	Bank of the Republic	97
Merchants'	102	Irving	76
Mechanics'	107½	Metropolitan	104
Union	103	Citizens'	100
America	112½	Grocers'	89½
City	116	East River	93
Phœnix	103	Market	95
Tradesmen's	105	Nassau	100
Greenwich	150	Shoe and Leather	101
Merchants' Exchange	83½	St. Nicholas	92
Commerce	96	Marine	112
Ocean	87	Atlantic	50
Mercantile	115	Importers' & Traders'	102½
American Exchange	94½	Park	115
Chatham	82		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	Chi. & N.W. first Ass.	56½
Erie thirds, '83	106½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30¾
Erie fourths, '80	100	Han. & St. J. firsts	50
B., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	98½	Lack. & W. Bonds	107½
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	110
Hud seconds, s. f., '85	110	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	108
Hudson Convertible, '67	97	Tol. & Wab. seconds	81¾
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	109½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	80
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Galena & Chi. firsts	108
Mich. C. n.f. 8 ℘ c., '82	114	Gal. & Chi. firsts ex.	109
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	116	Galena & Chicago 2ds	107
Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. seconds	93¾	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
N. Ind., Gosh. Line, '68	102	Clev. & Tol. s.f.	103
M. S & N I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	105
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	91
St. L.. A. & T. H. 1sts	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	70
T. H. & A. 2ds. 8 ℘ c., '70	79½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
L. C. & M. L. G. Bds	28	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	90	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	90
Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser	75	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	73

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $1,775,476, against $1,929,400 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,287,732, against $3,332,052 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $711,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for nine months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862	$137,511,000
Add six weeks since 1st October	18,180,102
Total to date, 1862	$155,691,102
Against same time, 1861	110,816,336
Increase since Jan 1	$44,874,766

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862	$107,187,000
Add six weeks since 1st October	25,492,863
Total to date, 1862	$132,679,863
Against same time, 1861	114,460,679
Increase since Jan. 1	$18,219,184

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 were	$43,844,000
Add since 1st October	7,768,000
Total to date, 1862	$51,612,000
Against same time, 1861	3,283,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$48,329,000

An interesting advertisement to Banks, Bankers and Merchants, from Mr. S. C. Herring, manufacturer of Patent Safes, will be found on the eighth page of this day's paper. It relates to the new discovery in the material for these Safes, of the patent crystalized Iron or Franklinite.

The London *Times*, of Oct. 25, the latest received by the *Scotia*, quotes as follows:

FRIDAY EVENING.

The Funds opened heavily this morning, and subsequently showed increased flatness. The principal cause assigned was the paragraph in the shipping intelligence from Liverpool, that the *Gladiator*, which has just arrived from Bermuda, reports that Commodore Wilkes was blockading that island with the American squadron, and was alleged to have refused to leave at the request of the Governor; but the statement was ultimately discredited, although the fact of Commodore Wilkes having been appointed to that station originally had almost the appearance of a desire on the part of the Washington Government to produce a conflict. According to the last advices from Bermuda, dated the 30th of September, the Commodore had not then apparently shown any disposition to discourtesy, since he had sent an officer on shore to learn if the customary salute would be acceptable, and had then proceeded to pay his respects to the Governor at his residence at Mount Langton. The first quotation of Consols was 93⅝ to ¾, and the last 93⅝ to ¾. Late in the afternoon there was a report from Paris of some fresh insurrectionary movement in Greece, but nothing of a positive character transpired with regard to it. In American Railways, Michigan Central Convertible and 1st Mortgage declined 4½ and 2½ respectively; New-York Central 7 ℘ cent. Stock closed 2 lower, and ditto Sinking Fund and Bonds each 2½ lower; Virginia 6 ℘ cent., Atlantic and Great Western, and Illinois Central ordinary shares each ½ lower; and Erie shares further receded 1 ℘ cent. [On an exchange of 148 quoted from New-York and 54½ for Erie.]

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business done. Money.	Account.
Maryland 5 ℘ cent.	70 @ 72		
United States 5 ℘ cent., 1874	65 @ 67		
Virginia State 6 ℘ cent.	47 @ 48		
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ℘ cent	70 @ 72		
Erie shares. $100 (all paid)	33 @ 34	34¼	
Do. 7 ℘ cent. Pref.	55 @ 57		
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾ @ 2		
Do. 7 ℘ ct., 1st Mtg., 1867	80 @ 90		
Do. 7 ℘ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859	75 @ 85		
Do. 7 ℘ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883	73 @ 78		
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 4th Mtg.	68 @ 72		
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 5th Mtg.	68 @ 72		
Illinois Cen. 6 ℘ ct., 1875	72 @ 76		
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 1875	75 @ 77		
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid	47 @ 46dis.	46½	
Do. $100 shares, all paid	50 @ 51	51½@50¾	
Mich. Cen., 8 ℘ ct., c., '69	75 @ 80		
Do., (sink. fund,) 1st m., do., '82	78 @ 82		
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ℘ ct., (sink. fund,) 1885	74 @ 77		
Do. $100 shares	18 @ 20		
N. Y. Central 6 ℘ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	75 @ 80		
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 1864	76 @ 80		
Do. 7 ℘ cent. (sinking fund,) 1876	78 @ 82		
Do. do. con. bonds, 1876	78 @ 82		
Do. $100 shares	68 @ 72		
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ℘ cent., 1865	100 @102		
Do. 2d M., 7 ℘ cent, '72	100 @102		
Penn. Railroad Bonds:— 1st M., con. 6 ℘ cent.	78 @ 82	80	
Do., 2d M., con. 6 ℘ ct.	84 @ 86	85½	
Do. $50 shares	37 @ 39		
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shares	18 @ 22		

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 22d of October gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,006,233	Increase	£5,104
Public Deposits	5,944,238	Decrease	309,744
Other Deposits	15,197,661	Decrease	514,824
Gov't Securities	11,863,992	Decrease	300,000
Other Securities	18,605,938	Decrease	325,758
Notes unemployed	8,259,480	Decrease	172,455

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,463,330, being a decrease of £196,630, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,912,699, showing a decrease of £317,561, when compared with the preceding return.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 53 bbls Ashes, 20,732 bbls, Flour, 312 bbls. and 456 bags Corn Meal, 105,813 bushels Wheat, 16,652 bushels Corn, 6,474 bushels Barley, 5,493 bushels Oats, 972 pkgs. Provisions, and 599 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been more sought after at $8 25@$8 37½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 378 bbls., including 286 bbls. Pots, and 92 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business has been moderately active, and prices have been quite buoyant during the past week. Stocks are reduced, and army work is in light supply. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning, "the trade for the week has been active, and, as yet, there is no abatement in the call either for general stocks for Winter wear, or in supplies for the army. Owing to the constantly in creasing cost of stock and labor requisite for turning out the latter description of work, prices have again advanced, and will probably continue to rise until this special demand is supplied."

BARK—In Philadelphia, Quercitron has been scarce and in fair demand, including first quality No. 1, at $37 ℘ ton.

CHICORY—Heavy speculative transactions have recently occurred in this article, which is now held at 7c.@8c. ℘ ℔.

COAL—Has been less active here, but prices have been supported. Anthracite $7 50@$8 ℘ ton. In Philadelphia the demand has been very active, both for shipment and home use, and prices have advanced slightly, with moderate receipts and light stocks for the season.

COFFEE—The market has been more active, to-day, sales having been made of 4,200 bags Santos, *ex Spartan*, at 30c.; 800 bags Rio, in lots, part at 30½c.@31c.; 550 bags Maracaibo, part at 30c., and a small lot of St. Domingo, at 29c. ℘ ℔.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of this morning, says: "Coffee, since the passage of the new tariff act, and the very material falling off of supplies, has materially advanced in price. One year ago Rio Coffee could be bought at from 8c.@10c. ℘ ℔. At the present time, the price is 30c. and 31c. The following figures will exhibit the price of Coffee at this port on the 7th of November, in the following years:

	1842.	1852.	1862.
Cuba, ℘ ℔	7¼c.@ 9c.	8¼c.@ 9¼c.	28c.@30c.
Havana, ℘ ℔	10½c.@12c.	9c. @10c.	28c.@30c.
Java, ℘ ℔	8½c.@12c.	11c. @11¼c.	31c.@34c.
Laguayra, ℘ ℔	8½c.@ 9c.	9c. @ 9¼c.	29c.@30c.
Maracaibo, ℘ ℔	7½c.@ 8½c.	9c. @ 9¾c.	30c.@31c.
Porto Rico, ℘ ℔	9c. @ 9¾c.	8¾c.@ 9½c.	30c.@31c.
Rio, ℘ ℔	7½c.@10c.	8½c.@ 9½c.	29c.@31c.
San Domingo, ℘ ℔	6¼c.@ 7c.	8½c.@ 8¼c.	28c.@30c.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request to-day, at 62c.@62½c. for Middling, ℘ ℔. Sales, 650 bales.

EARTHENWARE—The light supplies and prevalence of a good inquiry enable holders to obtain higher prices.

FISH—Dry Cod find ready buyers at $4@$4 50 ℘ cwt. Mackerel are in lively demand, partly on speculation, including No. 1 at $10 50@$11 50, No. 2 at $7@$8, and No. 3 at $4 50@$5 ℘ bbl. Smoked Herring have been selling freely at 33c.@34c. for scaled, and 24c.@25c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been more sought after, and prices, especially of low grades, have again advanced 10c.@15c. per bbl. The reported sales since our last add up 17,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 85@$6 00; poor to choice extra State at $6 05@$6 40, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 85@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 10@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 85@$7 00 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 85 @ $6 00
Extra State	6 05 @ 6 40
Superfine Western	5 85 @ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 10 @ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 85 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 05 @ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 45 @ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 40 @ 8 75

Southern Flour is in more demand at advancing rates sales 1,350 bbls., at $6 65@$7 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 25@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers to-day. Sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $6 10@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $4 75@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat opened briskly at an advance of 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel, but closed rather tamely. The reported sales since our last comprise 225,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 46@$1 58; Amber Western, at $1 42½@$1 45; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 37@$1 42; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 32½@$1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 25@$1 32; Chicago Spring, at $1 17@$1 25 ℘ bushel. Corn is heavy and rather cheaper. Sales since our last, 112,000 bushels, at 70c.@72c., for shipping Mixed Western; 65c.@70c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 60c.@65c. for unsound; 73c.@74c. for Yellow Western, 73c.@75c. for White Western, and 84c. for White Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet at 85c.@90c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada, at 60c.@62c.; Western, at 60c.@62c.; and State, at 61c.@63c. ℘ bushel. Barley is less sought after at $1 40@$1 55 ℘ bushel. Sales, 3,700 bushels.

HAY—North River is rather quiet to-day, at 60c.@75c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand to-day at from 18c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice New, ℘ ℔.

HIDES—The weeks' receipts have been very light, (14,899 Hides), and the sales, quite heavy, (149,170 Hides and 401 bales Hides); prices have advanced, closing buoyantly. The sales include, according to Messrs. Weitzel & Weidemeyer, 40,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@22½ ℔s, 27c.@28¼c., cash, usual selection; 9,700 Montevideo, 21@22 ℔s., 27c.@27½c., cash, usual selection; 33,600 California, part to arrive, 21@25 ℔s., 26c.@28c., cash, usual selection; 3,500 Rio Grande, 20@22 ℔s., 25½c.@26½c. cash, usual selection; 5,400 Orinoco, 20@22 ℔s., 25c.@26c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,600 Porto Cabello, 21@22 ℔s., 23c., 6 mos., rejecting bad Hides; 700 Maracaibo, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 10,600 Mexican, 22½ ℔s., 24c., 6 mos., usual selection; 11,600 Minas, 15@16 ℔s., part 25c., six months usual selection; 5,800 Aspinwall, 19@20 ℔s., 23c.@24c., six months, usual selection; 1,000 Sandwich Islands, Dry-salted, 28 ℔s., 20c., six months, usual selection; 700 West Indies, dry-salted, 26 ℔s., on private terms; 800 Rio Hache, 18 ℔s., on private terms; 13,000 Gambia and Bissau, 10 ℔s., on private terms; 401 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 ℔s., 16c., cash, rejecting water-damaged; 570 Wet-salted West Indies, 50 ℔s., on private terms; 4,700 City Slaughter, 60@75 ℔s., 9¾c.@10c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 5,000 Western Slaughter, 55@60 ℔s., 9¾c.@10c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 65@70 ℔s., 9¾c.@10c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 215,200 dry Hides, 6,500 wet-salted Hides, and 500 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—Sole is in active demand, in part for future delivery, at steadily advancing prices. Week's receipts, 64,900 sides.

MOLASSES—Sales have been light to-day, but prices have been quoted firm.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly purchased, including domestic Tar, at $6 75@$8 ℘ bbl.; common and strained Resin, at $14@$14 50 ℘ 280 ℔s.; and Spirits Turpentine, at $2 60@$2 62½ ℘ gallon.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, at buoyant prices, including Crude Whale, at $6@$8; Crude Sperm, at $1 75@$1 80; Linseed, at $1 23@$1 25; Crude Petroleum, at 29c.@31c., and Refined do., at 52½c.@60c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active to-day at reduced prices. Sales, 780 bbls., at $12 62@$12 75, chiefly at $12 62½ for Mess, and $11 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is in lively request at 8¼c.@9½c. ℘ ℔. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef rules quiet, at previous prices; sales since our last 150 bbls. at $13 50@$14 25 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 for Plain Mess ℘ bbl. Prime Mess $20@$22 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams $16 50@$18 ℘ bbl. Butter is in good demand at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@24c. for common to choice State ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in request at 9c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

SALT—Has been less active, but quoted steady.

SALTPETRE—Crude is now quoted up to 15c. ℘ ℔., with a moderate inquiry.

SEEDS—New Clover is in demand at 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ ℔. In Philadelphia, during the week, 3,000 bushels Clover have been sold at $5 75@$6 25 ℘ bushel; also 300 bushels Timothy at $1 75@$2 ℘ bushel; the latter commands $2@$2 25, cash, ℘ bushel, in this market.

SKINS—Are stiffly held, but, in light supplies available, the market is inactive.

SUGARS—The day's sales comprise only 560 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10¼c.@11½c., and Cuba at 10c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 80,000 ℔s. at 11¼c.@11⅜c. ℘ ℔.

WOOL—The demand has been somewhat brisker, and holders have had any existing advantage. The week's sales comprise 150,000 ℔s. domestic fleece and pulled at 55c.@65c.; 700 bales Kersey, unwashed, at 25c.@35c.; 250 bales Cape at 31c.@35c.; 300 bales Mestiza at 24c.@28c., and 350 bales other foreign, on terms not ascertained. In Philadelphia, business has been checked by the firmness of holders. Sales of domestic to some extent, however, were reported at 60c.@65c. for fine, 65c. to 70c. for course and medium quality, and 70c.@76c. for tub, but holders generally refusing the lowest figures. In Boston, sales have been made of 250,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled from 60c.@65c., with some lots of extra pulled as high as 70c. A lot of 200 bales California and 983 bales Mediterranean, South American and Cape at various prices as to quality.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., in lots, at 37c.@37½c., the latter an extreme rate for E. & D., ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market was quiet to-day. Rates were steady. For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ℘ bbl.; Wheat 8½d.@8¾d., and by foreign vessels, 10½c.@11d.; Corn in ship's bags at 8d. ℘ bushel; Tobacco, by a foreign vessel, (900 hhds.,) at 50s.; and heavy goods at 25s.@40s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Wheat at 9c.@9¼c. ℘ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Port. Brig, 240 tons, to Lisbon, 9,000 Corn at 13d., and 1,000 Flour, 4s.; a Brit. Bark, 427 tons, to same port, 300,000 feet Lumber, $20; A Swed. Bark, 356 tons, same, extra heavy Pipe Staves, $75; an Amer. Bark, 288 tons, to Barcelona, $53 for light Pipe and heavy Hhd., and $63 for heavy Pipe Staves; a Hanover Bark to Rio Janeiro, 3,500 Flour, $1 25; a Dan. Brig. at Philadelphia, thence to Rio Janeiro, 2,500 Flour, $1 37½; a British schooner, 173 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1 ℘ bbl., a British brig, 206 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,800; one, 206 tons, to Cienfuegos, $2,000; one, 343 tons, to south side Cuba and back, Sugar, 50c., and Molasses, $4 on deck; a brig, 170 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $1,950; one, 310 tons, to Havana, $3,000, a bark, 472 tons, same voyage, $4,000; a brig from Ellsworth to Havana, box Shooks, 35c.; one, 200 tons, from Ellsworth to north side Cuba, box shooks, 36c., and Boards, $13; a British schooner from Turks Islands to New-York, 4,000 bush. Salt, 9c.; a brig, 144 tons, to the windward, $1,400, and back from Turks Islands, Salt, 8½c.; a bark, 539 tons, to Gibraltar, Sicily, and back, a new ship, 1,200 tons, from Boston to San Francisco, on terms not transpired.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 5
Anglo-Saxon	Southampton	Portland	Nov. 6
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 8
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 15
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

D. E.—HOME AGAIN—LETTER OF 12TH RECEIVED—write soon. HOWARD.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

EASTMAN & CO.,
Successors to
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
Will continue their usual
COMMISSION AND PROVISION BUSINESS,
at their old stand,
NOS. 40 AND 42 BROAD-ST.

GROCERS, ATTEND!
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE
WILL PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS
FOR ITS ECONOMY, HEALTHY QUALITY,
AND FINE FLAVOR.
IT HAS ALL THE QUALITIES OF OLD JAVA,
AND NONE OF ITS INJURIOUS EFFECTS.
THE INVALID CAN DRINK IT.
PRICE 20 CENTS PER POUND.
A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE TO THE TRADE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN HENRY and JOHN H. MECABE, under the firm and name of HENRY & MECABE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts will be settled, by either of the firm, at No. 210 Washington-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 4, 1862.
JOHN HENRY.
JOHN H. MECABE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS.—A valuable medical patent, with a profitable specialty practice, for sale, or partner wanted to develop the income. Apply to Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

NOTICE.—MR. M. V. G. STRONG WITHDREW from our firm on the 1st day of May, 1862.
WM. K. STRONG & CO.

MACHINERY, &C.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE with flue boilers in good order. Any party having such will address J. F. CUNNINGHAM, No. 447 1st-av., corner East 27th-st., giving full particulars as to time it has been in use, where it can be seen, and the lowest price.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c. No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.
Dated OCTOBER 4, 1862.
JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.
o6-law6mM

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Money.

WINTER GARDEN—The Iron Chest—Don Cæsar De Bazan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Red Gnome.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Magic Flute.

IRVING HALL—Father Reed's Old Folks' Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Fauvette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Mercantile Library Association—George Francis Train Will Go "Round the World."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Virginius.

NO. 768 BROADWAY—A Fair for the Benefit of the Protestant House of Mercy.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

GOUPIL'S, NO. 772 BROADWAY—Vernet's Picture of the Port and Market of Rio de Janeiro.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. McClellan, it will be seen by our dispatches this morning, has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Burnside has been installed in his place. The order making this new arrangement was delivered to Gen. McClellan at Headquarters at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, by Gen. Buckingham, of the War Department, in person. Gen. McClellan's last official act was the issuing of an address on Saturday to the army, giving the information in a few words that the command had devolved upon Gen. Burnside, and taking an affectionate leave of his fellow-soldiers. The General and his Staff were to leave yesterday for Trenton.

Our dispatches, both special and to the Associated Press, agree in the statement that the main rebel army had eluded Gen. McClellan, at least so far as to avoid a battle in the Shenandoah Valley. Headquarters of the army were established at Warrenton on Friday, which place was taken possession of by our advance on the day previous. The rebel Gen. A. P. Hill's command was at Warrenton on Wednesday—his command and Stuart's Cavalry forming the rear guard of Lee's force. Dispatches from Warrenton, yesterday, bring the important information that Gen. Pleasanton had a skirmish on Saturday, near Little Washington, with Stuart's Cavalry, in which he captured three pieces of artillery, and that Gen. Bayard, on the same day, occupied and now holds the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock—the structure being unimpaired. The bridge across Broad Run had been destroyed by the rebels, but as that is further back, in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, and in a section of country now completely within our control, it can be put in good condition again in a very short space of time.

The Washington *Republican*, of Friday, says: "From present appearances, we judge there will, at present, be no fighting in front. Lee and his army will retreat upon Richmond, and go into Winter quarters there. It is the purpose of Jeff. Davis to lead our army on, to divide our forces if he can do so conveniently, and to harass portions of our army. One thing he means to do, and that is to put us to all the expense he can, and thus worry us out and make the Northern people thoroughly sick of the war; not to effect a compromise, as the Northern peace party suppose, but to secure the independence of the South."

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes from Harper's Ferry, under date of Nov. 6, that "two ladies arrived to-day from Martinsburgh, having walked the whole distance, nineteen miles, along the railroad track. They report that the rebel pickets left Martinsburgh yesterday morning, but say they have still a strong force at Bunker Hill. They confirm the destruction of the railroad track from a point a few miles beyond Harper's Ferry to North Mountain, six miles West of Martinsburgh. All the Company's property at Martinsburgh was also completely destroyed."

From the Southwest we learn that Gen. Grant has recently established his headquarters at La Grange, near the Mississippi line, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. We also learn that a heavy body of his troops is pushing southward in the direction of Holly Springs, and that the rebels there are apparently making preparations to evacuate the place, with the intention of falling back on Grenada.

The Louisville *Journal* has information which leads it to believe that the rebels have evacuated not only Murfreesboro, but McMinnville, Tenn., and that they have torn up a large portion of the track of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Chattanooga will doubtless be their "last ditch" in Tennessee.

We have, through a Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, an important report from North Carolina, to the effect that the expedition under command of Gen. Foster, already spoken of, has been entirely successful in at least one of its objects. The gunboat *Delaware* is stated to have arrived at Fortress Monroe from Newbern, on the 5th inst., with intelligence that the expedition proceeded to Plymouth, where some 3,000 rebels, about one-half cavalry, were surrounded, and compelled to surrender unconditionally. A dispatch from Washington informs us that no such news has reached the Navy Department, but this does not render the report improbable, by any means. It is hardly possible, however, that an expedition organized on so extensive a scale should have so small an object as the capture of this small body of rebels, and we shall be quite likely to hear of further and more important operations soon. Plymouth, the scene of this alleged capture, is the Capital of Washington County, N. C. It is a small village, containing less than fifteen hundred inhabitants, located about eight miles south from Roanoke River, where it enters Albemarle Sound, and is connected with a small inlet called Nag's Head. It is about fifty miles in a straight line, north of Newbern, with which it has water communication *via* Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds and the Neuse River. It was, previous to the rebellion, a place of active trade.

The Newbern *Progress*, of the 1st inst., is received. It contains no allusion to any recent expedition. In relation to the statement that the rebels at Wilmington were arming negroes to fight against the Union troops, the *Progress* says: "We have learned direct from Wilmington, and through what is deemed a reliable source, that such is not the fact. The distrust of the negro is so great that they dare not trust him with arms."

We publish, elsewhere, an order from the Adjutant-General in reference to the forthcoming draft. Several counties in the interior of the State having filled their quotas, it has been found necessary to modify the designation of depôts of rendezvous. The following Commandants of the respective posts have been designated: Albany, Brig.-Gen. John F. Rathbone; New-York, Brig.-Gen. Richard Busteed; Yonkers, Brig.-Gen. S. C. Parmenter; Fonda, Maj.-Gen. S. S. Burnside; Elmira, Col. S. M. Alley; Buffalo, Brig.-Gen. H. L. Lansing.

A London correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* writes: "It is well you are just completing a fleet of 'Monitors.' You are likely to need them before long. *Workmen are engaged night and day on the Mersey, on the Clyde and elsewhere in building some 20 iron-clads, which are to see service in American waters. They are intended to convoy vessels into Southern ports. This I know to be a fact.* My information is direct from those in confidence with the promoters. I can only see one way of preventing a good deal of mischief. Every port for which they are designed ought to be in the power of the American Government before these ugly monsters can cross the Atlantic. Then you might welcome them as effective aids in future operations. To disarm suspicion it is popularly given out that this iron fleet is being built for the Chinese Government; but I need hardly tell you that Mr. Mason and his friends form one of the chief contracting parties."

A dispatch dated Louisville, Nov. 5, states that Gen. Sill's Division reached Nashville on the day preceding.

Major-Gen. Rousseau's division of Gen. Rosecrans' army is to be detached from Gen. McCook's army corps, and after being reinforced will act as an independent column. What direction it is to take, is not yet known.

The Military Commission, sitting at the Lower Sioux Agency, on the cases of those Indians engaged in the late massacres in Minnesota, has found over three hundred of them guilty, and condemned them to be hung. Their fate lies with the authorities at Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Scotia* came up to the City on Saturday morning, bringing advices two days later than those by the *Norwegian*. She left Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult. Mr. Cameron, our Minister to Russia, came passenger on board the *Scotia*; also, Lord Lyon, the British Minister to this country. The steamer *Gladiator*, from Nassau, had arrived at Liverpool, having on board 1,500 bales of cotton. She took over sundry rumors in regard to the proceedings of Commodore Wilkes, which had caused some little excitement on 'Change in London and Liverpool. It was alleged that Wilkes, with his squadron, had blockaded Bermuda, and refused to withdraw his ships at the request of the Governor. This report lacked confirmation and received but little credence, but it nevertheless had its effect. Mr. Gladstone had reiterated his sentiments on the American question, in a letter written to a Manchester merchant. He took occasion to say, however, "that to form opinions upon questions of policy, to announce them to the world, and to take, or be a party to taking any of the steps necessary for giving them effect, are matters which, though connected together, are in themselves distinct, and which may be separated by intervals of time, longer or shorter, according to the particular circumstances of the case." All of which signifies that the time for English recognition or intervention has not yet arrived. From Greece, we learn that King Otho had abdicated the throne in favor of his brother, bnt the people being still dissatisfied, the Bavarian line had been entirely deposed. The violent gales which had visited England, had also prevailed all over France for several days, inflicting considerable damage in some sections. The Liverpool cotton market was dull, though no change of prices had taken place. Breadstuffs were steady and firm, and Provisions were flat and heavy. Consols were quiet at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton on the 22d ult., arrived at this port last night. Her advices are four days behind those of the *Scotia*.

A decision was expected on Friday in the matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda*, which is still at Philadelphia. The Court was not, however, prepared to render one. Mr. G. M. Wharton, on the part of the claimant, presented an additional affidavit in relation to the ownership of the vessel, to the reception of which District-Attorney Coffee objected on two grounds: First, that it was not respectful to the Government, in referring to it as a "Northern one:" and, secondly, that it contained declarations which the person making it knew to be false. The Judge said he should allow the paper to be filed, as he was desirous of having all the testimony that could be furnished in respect to the ownership of the steamer.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for Boys, situated in Bedford-avenue, near Willoughby-avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and two of the children perished in the flames. The institution contained 240 boys between the ages of 5 and 12 years. The entire loss is about $35,000, partially covered by insurance.

The Detroit *Tribune*, New-London *Chronicle*, Hartford *Times*, Hartford *Press* and Hartford *Courant* have increased their rates on account of the great advance in paper and everything used in making a newspaper.

The Orange, N. J., War Committee has declared a dividend of 22 ₩ cent. on moneys received for bounties to volunteers, there being that amount of surplus after paying each volunteer $100 in cash and $100 in scrip. Subscribers now receive a certificate for the balance, signed by the Town Clerk, payable in installments as soon as the Legislature shall authorize a tax to be levied for that purpose.

The vote of Livingston County, the home of Gen. Wadsworth, is most gratifying. The majority is nearly double what his opponents conceded, and largely ahead of what was claimed. The Geneseo *Republican* gives the following figures:

Avon	82	Lima	55
Caledonia	59	Nunda	127
Genesus	123	Ossian	25
Geneseo	150	Sparta	13
Leicester	13	Springwater	255
Livonia	273	York	239

Portage will add 100 to these majorities. Mount Morris gives Seymour 128; North Dansville, 79; Groveland, 6; and West Sparta, 1. Geneseo, it will be remembered, is the place of Gen. Wadsworth's residence.

Alex. McDonald, a rebel engineer on the southern end of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, stole a locomotive from Bowling Green, on Nov. 5, taking it from the hands of another engineer, proposing to put in the dépôt; instead of which he ran it down on the Memphis Branch Road 18 miles, burned out the flues, and otherwise injured the machinery to the amount of $3,000. McDonald was pursued by employes of the road on a hand-car, who recaptured the locomotive, but McDonald escaped.

The missing steamer *Trenton*, which it was feared was lost, as she did not arrive at Washington from this City in due season, has at last turned up at the place of her destination. Her Captain tried a trip through the Chesapeake Canal, and met with unexpected delays.

During the last four months the Provost Marshal of Philadelphia has taken into custody 630 deserters, 647 stragglers, and sent 4,194 convalescent soldiers to their regiments.

It is reported that the President has tendered to Schuyler Colfax the Secretaryship of the Interior, in the event of Secretary Smith's acceptance of the Judgeship of the United States Supreme Court.

In the Court of Sessions, on Saturday, before Judge McCunn, John Clarkin and Geo. Gromer, previously convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, were sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary.

The Stock Market was steady through the dealings of Saturday until near the close, when a decline of ⅛@¼ per cent. on the Share list was made Gold 131¼@132; Exchange 145½ per cent. The attention of Bankers and Merchants is called to the eighth page of this day's paper, where Mr. Silas C. Herring sets forth the new discovery in the material for the manufacture of his patent Safes.

Breadstuffs were in active demand on Saturday; prices of Flour and Wheat were firmer. Corn was rather cheaper. Cotton was less freely purchased, but was stiffly held. Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Tobacco, Whisky, Hops, Fruit and Seeds were in moderate request. A lively inquiry prevailed for Chicory, Coffee, Fish, Hides, Leather, Tallow, Wool and the principal kinds of Oils at buoyant rates. Freight engagements were restricted, though rates were essentially unaltered. There were 620 vessels of all classes in port.

The Removal of Gen. McClellan.

Gen. McClellan has been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac and Gen. Burnside appointed in his place. The immediate cause of this removal has been Gen. McClellan's refusal to advance against the enemy, even under the most peremptory orders of the General-in-Chief. It will be seen, by a letter from Gen. Halleck to the Secretary of War, which we publish in another column, that on the 1st of October Gen. McClellan was *urged* by Gen. Halleck to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy,—being at the same time reminded of the disadvantages of delaying until the Potomac should be swollen, and the roads impaired, by the autumnal rains. Finding that this produced no effect, Gen. McClellan was "*peremptorily ordered*" by Gen. Halleck, on the 6th of October, to "*cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South.*" For three weeks this order was not obeyed, and the only excuse given for not obeying it, so far as appears,—the want of supplies,—is shown by the letter of Gen. Halleck to have been utterly without foundation. The disclosures of that letter, concerning Gen. McClellan's constant and reiterated complaints of lack of supplies, are very remarkable and deserve special attention.

We presume that this particular instance of disobedience of orders, though the immediate occasion, is not the whole cause of Gen. McClellan's removal. It is pretty generally understood that this is only the culmination of a systematic disregard of orders, of a steady and obstinate tardiness in the conduct of the campaign against the rebels, and of a consequent inefficiency in command, which would long ago have secured his dismissal under any Administration less timid than that which has now possession of power. The fifteen months during which he has had virtual control of the war have been utterly barren of results to the cause he has professed to serve. Few commanders in history have had such splendid opportunities, and fewer still have so ostentatiously thrown them away. With an army capable of the most heroic achievements, powerful in numbers, unrivaled in discipline and equipment, eager always for active and onward movement, he has accomplished absolutely nothing but successful retreats from inferior forces, and the defence of the Capital at Washington, which he should have left no foe capable of menacing. The rebel armies have grown up in his presence, and by his toleration. Through all his long career he has made but one attack and won but a single victory: and that became absolutely fruitless through his failure to follow it up.

We have no theory on which to explain this most extraordinary failure of Gen. McClellan as a commander, or the still more extraordinary persistence of the President in committing the fortunes of the war to his hands. Gen. McClellan has shown too many of the qualities of an accomplished soldier to attribute his failure to simple incapacity. That he is absolutely disloyal to the Government we have never permitted ourselves to believe. Yet we think it quite probable that his heart has never been in the war,—that through it all he has had hopes of a compromise which should end it, and that he has feared the effect upon such a compromise of a stern and relentless prosecution of hostilities. His position and possibly his feelings have been those ascribed by Macaulay to Essex, who commanded the armies of the Parliament at the outbreak of the great civil war. He was an accomplished soldier and a Parliamentarian; but he shrank from civil war,—he hoped through it all for an accommodation with the King, and "*next to a great defeat he dreaded a great victory.*" Under such a leader the war could never prosper, and it was soon found necessary to replace him by Hampden, who carried into the field the boldness and courage he had shown in politics, and who had the sagacity to see from the outset that "*in war of all kinds, moderation is imbecility.*" As a politician, Gen. McClellan's sympathies, previous to the rebellion, had always been with the South. He has believed them wronged by Northern sentiment and by Northern action. And beyond all question, he has hoped and believed that a time would come when the war could be arrested, and when the Southern leaders, backed by a powerful party in the Northern States, would listen to terms of accommodation,—and that nothing would stand in the way of such a compromise more than a victory which should wound their pride by humiliating their arms and crushing their power.

In this view of the case, Gen. McClellan has been encouraged by the political partisans who, at an early stage in the war, made him their prospective candidate for the Presidency, and came thus to have an interest in putting him in opposition to the Administration which he professed to serve. They defended his errors, and made themselves the special champions of his worst mistakes. They had unquestionable provocation and some excuse for much of this in the intemperate zeal with which he was assailed; but they betrayed him into an undue reliance on the support of a party, and a ruinous subserviency to their wishes and views. We know not how else to account for the steady and systematic disregard he has shown of the wishes and orders of the Government, and for his adherence to a deliberate and methodical inactivity, which has brought the cause of the Union to the very verge of ruin.

Unless we have been misinformed, President Lincoln has on two occasions written to Gen. McClellan, reviewing in detail his military operations, and demonstrating his failures to respond to the wishes and just expectations of the Government. One of these papers was prepared just after McClellan had landed on the Peninsula, the other after the battle of Antietam; and we have heard both spoken of as masterpieces of military criticism. It is a melancholy satisfaction to learn that the President of the United States, who is the Commander-in-Chief of all its armies, and who is responsible, before God and the country, for the behavior of all its Generals, did not keep Gen. McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac from any confidence in his capacity or his fitness for the place. Why he did retain him so long after he had satisfied himself that he ought to be removed, it might be curious, though it would be useless to speculate. We trust that the first act of Congress, when it meets next month, will be to call for all the correspondence, and all the documents of every kind, which can throw light upon the extraordinary campaigns of this unfortunate commander.

Gen. Burnside has been three times offered the command of the Army of the Potomac. He declined it twice, partly from a strong feeling of personal affection for Gen. McClellan, and partly from thorough confidence in his military capacity, and his devotion to the Union cause. This confidence, we suspect, was somewhat shaken during and after the battle of Antietam; while the treatment he has since received for having remonstrated against the General's causeless suspension of the fight, has probably released him from the personal obligations on which he was previously inclined to lay such controlling stress. We presume, therefore, that he will now accept the command. He has shown thus far during the war great military ability, and a thorough, unqualified, unquestioning devotion to the cause he serves. What he will be able to accomplish remains to be seen. It is now certain that, in consequence of the extraordinary delay in the movements of our army, the rebels have completely eluded them, and are now beyond their reach. The autumnal rains have commenced; the rivers and small streams of Virginia are no longer fordable; the roads are becoming muddy and impracticable; and all rapid and effective movement is nearly impossible. If it was any part of Gen. McClellan's purpose to prevent a decisive battle with the rebel army, he was probably left in command just long enough to accomplish his object.

The Exact Attitude of England.

The recent news from England indicates that there is to be no immediate change of the policy of that Government toward the United States. Mr. Gladstone explains his late speech, in which he gave his personal recognition of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy, by leaving it wholly unexplained. The substance of the two letters he has written on the subject is, simply, that the speech expressed an opinion that he had long entertained. How far the personal conviction of a Minister goes toward the initiation of Government policy is left to the public as a very wide field for speculation.

Independently, however, of Mr. Gladstone's speech all other Ministerial and popular indications point to the continuance of the policy of "non-intervention"—as England understands non-intervention. That is, giving all the aid and comfort possible to the rebellion within the limits of safety against war with the United States. The language of the British Government and people to the Confederates is: "You have fully established your independence—the restoration of the Union is impossible—but it would do neither you nor us any good to make a formal acknowledgment of a fact that is patent to the world. On the contrary, it might for the moment complicate your cause and protract hostilities." This is the unmistakable meaning of everything uttered by English leaders in opposition to action favorable to the South. It is manifest apology to the rebels for not recognizing their independence, which it is conceded they have won.

We may not have the right to quarrel with England for its open and avowed sympathy with the Confederates. Happily, likes and dislikes, sympathies and antipathies, in this world, are subject to no written laws; a nation cannot be held amenable for its loves and its hates. We have a right, however, to look for plain dealing and perfect sincerity from a Government which is as proud and strong as that of Great Britain. But this we have not had.

While all the diplomatic intercourse between that country and this is marked by the most punctilious propriety; and while we are assured, in every form of speech usual between friendly Powers, that England will in no wise interfere with our unhappy domestic strife, the evidence is accumulating that the most dangerous attacks we have to meet in the future of the rebellion will come from England. English powder and ball, English rifles and cannon, have armed the rebels in every field that has been fought in the war. But these were not sufficient to turn the tide of success in favor of the rebellion. Now, however, according not to rumors only, but to positive declaration, an entire fleet of war vessels is building in British waters, and under the British flag, to assail the ports of the United States, and destroy the advantages our arms have fairly gained over the public enemies.

The latest advices from England leave apparently no room at all for doubt on this subject. The English journals all publish and put great stress upon the project of the Richmond Confederacy to impress 1,000,000 bales of cotton, and hold the same as an inducement and a reward to any nation, or to the daring adventurers of any nation, that will come after it. The value of 1,000,000 bales of cotton at the present prices in Europe would be *Two Hundred Million Dollars*. The London *Times* says that such prospect of reward will certainly invite capital into the field, and embolden it to run all the hazards of the attempt to run the blockade of Southern ports.

It required no prophet to tell us that. The admission is the strongest encouragement to the deed. The cupidity of our foreign foes has already outrun our anticipations and our suspicions even; and at least three iron-clad rams are building in England for the purpose, not attempted to be concealed, of being used in the Confederate service to open the cotton ports of the South. These rams will be the all-sufficient convoys of cotton ships, to lead them in and out with their rich cargoes through the blockade. We have no defences against iron-clad assailants, and we shall not have in time to be of avail, notwithstanding the flattering assurances to the contrary so frequently put forth by our Navy Department. We may deem it proper on another day to show this.

These are matters too grave and too full of danger to the Union cause to be allowed to remain without the notice of our Government. It is true, undoubtedly, that the animosity of English opinion is not now, and has not been for a long time, a matter of any concern to the American people. They are able to outlive that—indeed, they feel quite strong enough to despise it. But the open encouragement by the British Press, by British capitalists, by British associations and organizations, of a scheme to invade American waters with hostile intent, and the notorious preparation of formidable agencies for the work, goes beyond the domain of opinion, and enters that of war.

The Movements in Virginia.—It will be seen that both of the advancing columns of our army are pushing down into Eastern Virginia with some celerity. Gen. Pleasanton, from what lately was Burnside's column, has reached Little Washington, in Culpepper County, some twenty-five miles south of the Manassas Gap Railroad; and Gen. Bayard, from Sigel's column, has reached the Rappahannock River, and holds the railroad bridge of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. What may be the succeeding movements of the bodies it is difficult to tell—whether one or both will advance onward to Gordonsville, or whether one or both will move down the Rappahannock to Fredericksburgh, and try our luck by that route to Richmond. If we knew positively where the rebel army is, we might speculate on these points. But the newspapers and the correspondents seem to know pretty nearly as little of the enemy's whereabouts as our Generals do. It is confidently asserted to-day that they have retreated to their fortified base at Richmond, that they still threaten to enter Maryland, that they are at Waterloo, and that they are at Gordonsville, where they have been joined by Bragg's army from Tennessee. It is likely that there is more or less truth to each and all of these stories, excepting that one which implies that they propose again to attempt to enter Maryland or Pennsylvania. There seems little doubt that Lee has left Winchester, as no army would dare to permit itself to be outflanked as that position now is by our forces.

It is impossible to give any intelligent opinion as yet as to the likelihood of Bragg's army having moved from East Tennessee into Virginia. It is certain that they would have a very easy and expeditious route thither over the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. But such a movement would indicate a complete abandonment of the Southwest, and of the campaign there. It would concede to us one-half of the Confederacy, and that, too, at a time when our Southwestern army, under a live leader, is just ready to enter and take possession. If Bragg has come East, it is undoubtedly for the purpose of concentrating the entire rebel force for the defence of Richmond, and thus staking the existence of the Confederacy wholly on the Virginia campaign. Nothing, we believe, could be more to our advantage, if we had a General who had the genius to take advantage of circumstances.

A Brilliant Cavalry Officer.—Almost every day for the last two months, we have recorded some splendid exploit on the part of that valiant and invincible cavalry officer, Gen. Alfred Pleasanton. He first appeared prominently after the battle of Antietam, when he harassed terribly the enemy's rear, pursued them hotly to the Potomac, and played havoc among their faltering regiments. Subsequently he was sent in chase of Stuart, being permitted to start just about the time the rebel officer was sweeping along our left line; and though it was preposterous to suppose that he could actually overtake Stuart, yet he and his men made one of the most remarkable gallopades that we have had in the course of the war. Since our army began to move along the east side of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Pleasanton seems to have been in perpetual pursuit of the foe and perpetual fight; and in every case has he been victorious. He has met Stuart and his men, heretofore the terror of our army, on half a dozen occasions, and in every instance Stuart's horse has shown Pleasanton his tail. On Saturday we gave a vivid pen-picture, from our correspondent, of the three days' exciting chase after Stuart's cavalry, which ended on Monday evening last, and in which, after a brisk fight of two or three hours, Stuart's force was defeated with heavy loss. On Saturday last, Pleasanton had another tilt with his rebel foemen, of which we have a telegraphic mention this morning. It was at Little Washington, some forty miles south of the place where the previous fight was fought, and our redoubtable cavalryman had his usual luck—capturing three pieces of Stuart's artillery and a number of his men.

Gen. Pleasanton is a native of the District of Columbia, is forty years old, is a West Pointer, did gallant work in Mexico with the Second Dragoons, with which regiment he continued in service until about three months ago, when he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and given the command of Stoneman's Cavalry Brigade. As soon as he got his command well in hand, the country began to resound with his exploits.

There is no doubt that we have better cavalry officers in the Union service than the rebels have in theirs. Our horsemen have not been permitted to show their pluck and dash in this war, but have, for some reason or other, been perpetually held in leash. We trust that soon, under the new military *régime*, this splendid arm of the service will be permitted to show itself to the world, and make itself felt among the rebels. We have heard a great deal about Stuart and a good deal about Wade Hampton, but give to our cavalrymen such officers as Pleasanton, Geary and Bayard, and we will never dread the issue when they meet any foe.

Trial on Military Charges.—We are glad to see that Gen. Fitz-John Porter is about to be tried on sundry charges that have been preferred against him by officers of the army. These charges, we understand, come from four different sources, and are very serious. They are such as no man can have hanging over his head without absolute disgrace, and Gen. Porter must therefore be personally anxious for their speedy examination.

But beyond the personal wishes of any officer, the necessities of the public service require a prompt inquiry into charges of so serious a nature as those which have been preferred against Gen. Porter.

Setting aside all others, that brought against him by Gen. Pope, of having intentionally refused to obey his orders that he should engage the enemy, and of having thus contributed directly to the defeat of our army, is the most serious charge that can be brought against any officer. If Gen. Porter was actually guilty of it, the army is disgraced and the safety of the nation endangered every hour that he is kept in high command. If it is unfounded, common justice demands that he should be relieved from it as speedily as possible.

Hitherto there has been nothing like rigorous discipline in the army. The most serious misconduct on the part of officers has been allowed to pass unpunished and almost unnoticed. There has not yet been a single example of punishment for even the most aggravated military offences. Spies swarm in our camps—all that have been convicted have been pardoned by the President. We have had spies in the enemy's Capital, and we have sent thither rebel women, who had become familiar with their faces, and who have forthwith denounced them to the authorities and had them hung. This is a novel mode of making war. It may possibly prosper, but we see nothing as yet to give us confidence in that result. We hope it may be reformed.

Gov. Seymour on the Election.—Gov. Seymour made a speech at Utica on Thursday night, to a large crowd that came to congratulate him on the result of the election. We find no report of his speech, and only a meagre reference to it in the Utica papers. We do not see that he threw much light on the specific manner in which his election is to restore the Union, though he was profuse in declarations that it would have that effect. "The success of the Democracy," he said, "would bring back the country to the position of years ago, when the Constitution was the supreme law, and the laws were impartially administered. *Henceforth the laws were to be obeyed, and constitutional authority respected.*" We can understand how all this may happen *in the North*,—but not how Mr. Seymour's election is to restore that happy time to the Southern States. He says that "from this time henceforth it would seem there is a great Union party *all through the South*, who desire to coöperate with a party they know to be ready to welcome them back into the Union." This may be so—but as yet we don't see it.

Mr. Seymour talks as if there had been a rebellion in the North, which the Democracy had succeeded in putting down. He says not one word about the *Southern* rebellion, nothing about aiding the Government to crush it out and thus restore the Union. He denies that the Democrats are disloyal, and says that they intend to sustain the Government "in all its *Constitutional* acts." He did not specify, however, what these are, so that we are left to a wide field of conjecture as to the exceptions which Gov. Seymour would feel inclined to make.

Commercial Blockades Theoretically Viewed.—Mr. Cobden's speech before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which we give in full this morning, on the subject of a reform of maritime law, and an alteration in respect to belligerent rights, with special reference to the question of commercial blockades, will be read with general interest. It is an ingenious and, from a theoretical point of view, in the main, just exposition of the evil and impropriety of commercial blockades; and Mr. Cobden states broadly, and confirms logically, the old and oft-asserted American doctrine on the subject. He is led to his conclusion, however, which is antagonistic to the European doctrine, and to the current English view, simply by the evils that are being suffered in Lancashire from our blockade of the rebel ports, and the consequent stoppage of the cotton supply. "So grave and alarming has this evil become," says Mr. Cobden, "that it presents itself to those who look forward for six months (if the war goes on) in such a hideous aspect, that it is apt to beget violent thoughts in our minds as to some violent remedy." He acknowledges, however, that recognition of the South would do nothing to obtain cotton, and nothing less than successful war would avail, and Mr. Cobden of course opposes all belligerent action. It is a question that he is arguing at present merely in its theoretical aspect, and the present state of affairs furnishes a forcible illustration of his theory. One of the points Mr. Cobden makes is that England would not have recognized the principle of closing the Southern ports by proclamation, which principle was at one time so strongly favored in Congress and by a portion of the Press—but that she would recognize nothing less than a legitimate effective blockade.

Theoretically, most of Mr. Cobden's positions are sound enough; but so far as our blockade is concerned, it is in complete accord with the principles of maritime law and

belligerent rights established by the great European Powers, and hence can in no event short of actual war be interfered with.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Parisian Press on the President's Emancipation Proclamation—A General Approval of it—Gen. Butler—French Views of the Attitude of England—The Orleans Princes on McClellan's Generalship, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

With the exception of one of the secession ournals, the *Pays*, this section of the French Press has but little to say about intervention in the United States since the violent demonstrations in the Richmond deliberate assemblies in response to the Emancipation Proclamation. The *Pays*, however, (and in this it resembles exactly the English nation, which grows more secessionist and more violent as it sees the chances of intervention diminish,) continues its campaign against the Proclamation, and, overlooking all other arguments, clings to this one, that it is simply a scheme to assassinate innocent women and children. It is true some one has made this reply to the argument of the *Pays*: When an army surrounds and lays siege to a city the besieging General gives one or two days' notice of his intention to commence the bombardment, in order that the women and children may be placed in safety; and after this, if women or children are killed or wounded, the responsibility, according to the articles of war, falls upon the besieged. Mr. LINCOLN, owing to the greater extent of the territory besieged, has given *three months'* notice, before putting in operation his more terrible engines of war, and he says to the people of the South, you must either surrender, or find for your women and children a place of safety, or take the responsibility of whatever harm happens to them. But this argument the *Pays* treats as empty sophistry, and goes on beating its big drum in favor of the rebellion. Fortunately, the paper has but few readers, and it seems in a fair way to reduce the number even of these.

The *Opinion Nationale*, a paper having a large circulation among the enlightened liberal classes, says that the Proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN is the death blow of the rebellion, and that the wrath exhibited in the Confederate Congress proves the fact. The *Opinion* declares that Mr. LINCOLN has now put himself upon the platform which will secure him the sympaties of all the Liberals of Europe, and render intervention an impossibility.

The *Siecle*, the leading Republican paper, with a circulation nearly double that of any other paper in Paris, says of the Proclamation, since the news of the proceedings in the Richmond Congress have been received here.

"What are those writers going to say who have grown so tender in their defence of the suffering and persecuted South, when they read the execrable propositions just submitted to the consideration of the Confederate Senate? The telegraphic *resumé* of this proposition will be found in our columns, and our readers, like ourselves, will have difficulty in believing it. But what is still more astonishing, the minority of the committee, finding, without doubt, that the majority report was too mild, demanded 'a war of extermination against the invaders.' And this extraordinary manifestation of sentiment takes place the day that Mr. LINCOLN, entering at last into the heart of the question, decides to pronounce under certain reserves the abolition of Slavery! These are the paroxyms of fury shown by the leaders of the insurrection in order to preserve their horrible privilege! We do not know whether the Confederate Senate will dare to sanction such a code; we would suppose that such atrocious legislation had no chance of being adopted. But the fact that such measures have been elaborated and proposed to the acceptance of a deliberate body, throws a flood of light on the real situation. Will the Secessionist writers still demand that France should lend, by a recognition, her moral support, or even, as they have not hesitated to demand, her material support, to a sect—we cannot resign ourselves to call it a party—capable of seeking the prolongation of its existence by such measures?"

The *Presse* and the *Temps*, Liberal papers, and the *Journal des Débats*, Orleanist organ, speak in the same terms of the Emancipation Proclamation and its effect in the South. They accept it as a just and proper measure, and maintain that its utility is proven by the wrath and violence it has provoked in those who have to combat its effects.

One of the friendly papers, the *Opinion Nationale*, characterizes Gen. BUTLER's last order, in regard to the registration of names *and politics*, as odious. We suppose that the writer (M. BONNEAU) had not made himself acquainted with the difficulties under which Gen. BUTLER labors in order to maintain his position. But if a friendly paper thus criticises the acts of Gen. BUTLER, you may well suppose that our enemies do not spare him, and the fact is I never recollect to have seen in one year's time as many columns of abuse published against any one man as have been published against the commandant of New-Orleans. Even the abuse of LOUIS NAPOLEON in the days of the *coup d'état* did not equal it. It would take, indeed, the whole of one man's morning hours of every day to look over it all, if he could read the various tongues in which it is published. But it is well to remark that nineteen-twentieths of this abuse is coined in London and Liverpool, and it is to be hoped that Gen. BUTLER, considering the source from whence it comes, will not take it too seriously to heart. At any rate, he is declared the right man in the right place by every Union man, native or foreign, I have met.

The *Presse*, in an able article on the singular spectacle which is now presented in England of a whole nation of Abolitionists assisting, with passion, the birth of a Slave Confederacy, stigmatizes this abnormal frenzy as something too monstrous to be believed, if the daily facts were not there to speak for themselves. And what gives to this moral aberration of the English its greatest enormity is the fact that it is based solely upon interest. According to the *Presse*, France, by the general support offered by her citizens to the cause of right and of humanity in America, and by her abstention from everything like a violent agitation of the question, is playing the *beau ôle* in the affair.

The Orleans Princes have a tlength published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and over the signature of "Trognon," a *nom d'emprunt*, their history of the campaign on the Potomac. The work is about one hundred ordinary octavo pages in length, and comprises the history of events from March till July—from the commencement of the movement on Manassas by McCLELLAN to the battle of Malvern Hill. The work is written in the grand historical style, in which every word and every sentence appears studied in form and irrefutable in fact, and it will stand as one of the best written chapters of historical events extant. The refutation of what his enemies call "McCLELLAN's blunders" is so complete and overwhelming as to give the young Commander-in-Chief a rank in military history far above that assigned him even by his most ardent admirers. New and unpublished facts and documents are referred to in this history, which will change the prejudices of most people against McCLELLAN into admiration, and many circumstances heretofore an enigma to the readers of newspapers are here explained. The most of McCLELLAN's Generals are also elevated by this history to the first rank of military chieftains, and they here receive for the first time, perhaps, and at the hands of this high authority, the credit which is their due. The history also abounds in healthy criticisms on the various defects in the organization of the American army; it eulogizes the American soldier; it eulogizes the military ability of the leaders of the Southern army; it shows that the causes and the *animus* of the war are to be found in Slavery, and it terminates with an overwhelming argument in favor of the Union and against the possibility of two federations on the American soil. Measures are being taken to have this important history published here in pamphlet form, and the same ought to be done at New-York. It will be found in the 15th of October number of the Review,

The seizure of papers which treat too freely of Mexican affairs continues. The 3d of October number of the New-York *Herald* has had the honor of a seizure by the Paris police for a correspondence from Mexico which was deemed either too truthful or too false—we do not know which. A pamphlet published by M. EDGAR QUINET, at Brussels, on this question, has also been interdicted, and the *Independance Belge* and other journals are frequently seized for the same reason. The police are in the right; it would not do to allow the Mexican question to grow any more unpopular than it is. MALAKOFF.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. GRAU's brief season of opera—for, according to the advertisement, it is not to extend beyond ten nights—commences this evening. It augurs well for the enterprise that all the best private boxes have already been secured, thus insuring to the manager a sort of subscription. The opera to-night is "La Traviata," in which Mme. GUERRABELLA will make her *début*. Report speaks highly of the lady's talent. BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and SUSINI sustain the other parts.

The announcement at the various theatres for this evening are as follows: At Mr. WALLACK's (for the last time) "Money;" at Niblo's Garden, (Mr. FORREST having brought his engagement to an end, and, like MATILDA HERON, being exiled to Brooklyn for a couple of weeks,) the RAVELS return to the scene of their former triumphs, and will undoubtedly be hailed by hosts of friends; the pieces are the "Red Gnome" and the "Whites and the Browns;" at the Winter Garden Mr. EDWIN BOOTH enters upon the last week of his very successful engagement, repeating two of his latest impersonations, *Sir Edward Mortimer*, in the "Iron Chest," and *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, in the play of that name; at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Mr. EDWIN FORREST, in "Virginius," (to-morrow evening, MATILDA HERON, in "Camille;") at Barnum's Museum BUCKSTONE's drama of "Isabelle; or, Woman's Life;" at No. 585 Broadway GEORGE CHRISTY's admirable band of Minstrels; and at Hope Chapel TIRRELL's Panorama of California.

One of the penalties of living in a metropolis is the inevitable endurance of prodigies. Children with big bumpy heads, extraordinary hands, wonderful throats and precocious intelligences, descend as in showers upon the afflicted community, and, but for the merciful dispensation that they grow up in time, and become no better than other people, make life a constant trial of parental patience and critical toleration. New-York is the favored centre of this interesting class. It is here that the baby show flourishes, not only at Barnum's, but in every other sphere where juvenility can get a footing. The crop for the present season is so discouragingly large that we should scarcely dare to speak of it but for the fact that one of the prodigies has already launched herself upon the waters of public favor. We refer to TERESA CARRENO, who gave a "Soirée Musicale" at Irving Hall, on Friday last. This little lady is a native of Caracas, Venezuela, and is only eight years of age. Her appearance indicates a charming but not overwrought warmth of temperament, and a calm intellectual perception of what she has to do and how to do it. These traits, apart from any mechanical considerations, give to the girl's playing a large share of spirit and clearness, amounting almost to style. For the rest she can play THALBERG's music with facility, and with extraordinary power for a child who cannot yet reach the pedals with her toes. This implies a high degree of digital discipline, and indicates that in more showy pieces, where the effects are of the scale rather than the chord, she will possess still higher executive powers. Indeed, a little French theme, imbedded in fragrant garlands of many colored notes, which Miss CARRENO played during the evening, could hardly have been given better by any performer now before the public. The execution was perfect whilst the feeling for the melody was always nicely preserved. Miss CARRENO is undoubtedly a singularly gifted child, but on the threshold of a public career at so early an age, the greatest apprehensions are to be entertained for her future. So much genius should be devoted to study, and spared to art, not dissipated in the idle adulations of friends and the well-intentioned but seldom well-considered applause of the public.

The first rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society's second concert will take place on Wednesday next, under the direction of Mr. THEO. THOMAS, who alternates with Mr. EISFELD in the conductor's rostrum. Mr. THOMAS' ability in every department of art, whether as a conductor of Italian opera or as the exponent of the reticent music of the great masters, has been so steadily recognized in New-York that we watch with interest the career which he has clearly hewn out for himself. Brooklyn is fortunate in having procured the coöperation of a conductor so energetic, well-informed and gentlemanly as Mr. THOMAS.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ has no intention of permitting the Italians to slip past him in the race for public favor. He has still another revival for to-night—MOZART's "Zauberflöte; or, Magic Flute," which will be cast excellently and with rare effectiveness as regards chorus, several German societies having volunteered for the occasion.

Miss NINA FOSTER, a charming and vivacious reader, who has not been forgotten, will give a musical and dramatic entertainment at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening next, assisted by Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Signor BABILI, and the accomplished soprano, Mrs. CHARLES FARNHAM.

Still another reader, and one of high repute too—Prof. W. S. HOWS—will give the first of a series of readings at Dodworth's Hall, on Friday, Nov. 14.

Messrs. G. & C. DOBSON, well-known banjo-players, of this City, have been engaged by Mr. BARNUM for the Aquarian Gardens, Boston, where they will appear to-night.

Irving Hall will be surrendered to the "Old Folks" this evening, under the direction of Father REED, a venerable musician, in white hair and yellow stockings, who may have been noticed on the principal walks of the City. The "Old Folks" are the resursectionists of popular art. They have dug up the festive morsels that used to regale the palates of our forefathers, and with an antique sauce of strange costumes, serve them up for the enjoyment of the present generation. The "Old Folks" continue at the Hall during the week.

Brooklyn Affairs.

THE DRAFT—NED FORREST—MISS HERON—GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

The good people of Brooklyn are to be surfeited this week with amusements. They have shivered, so to speak, upon the metaphorical brink of the threatened draft; they have offered stupendous bounties for volunteers; they have rushed from house to house with paper and pencil, demonstrating that they have furnished scores beyond the quota; and when at last, with their lips screwed up, they desperately determined to meet the monster, the news came that the draft was postponed, it was more than they could bear.

The Mercantile Library Association came to their relief, and in huge capitals, which stare from every fence, announced that to-night, at the Plymouth Church, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, the gaseous, will speak, or, rather talk, about his trip around the world. The doors are open at 7 o'clock P. M., and the Train starts at 7½.

At the Academy of Music, Mr. EDWIN FORREST opens to-night in one of his most admired parts, "Virginius." Mr. WHEATLEY, the manager, has leased the building for two weeks, and promises to alternate Mr. FORREST and Miss HERON in such a charming way, as should draw money from the people, and people from all parts of the city.

On the whole, then, Brooklyn is in a peaceful state of mind; and if with no draft, with TRAIN, FORREST, HERON, and unimpeached virtue, the residents of Brooklyn are discontent, where can one hope to find terrestrial bliss?

The Postponement of the Draft.

The following is the order of Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE, postponing the draft, published in yesterday's TIMES:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 86.—It having been ascertained that several of the Counties in the interior of the State have completed their quotas, whilst in others the deficiency is less than was anticipated, the rendezvous for the drafted men, and the nine months, volunteers, will be limited to the following places, viz:

BUFFALO, for the counties of Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauque.

ELMIRA, for the counties of Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Livingston, Wyoming, Allegany, Schuyler, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Broome, Tioga, Tompkins and Delaware.

AUBURN, for the counties of Monroe, Wayne, Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison and Oswego.

FONDA, for the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Otsego, Herkimer, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Saratoga.

PLATTSBURGH, for the counties of St. Lawrence, Clinton, Essex, Warren and Franklin.

ALBANY, for the counties of Albany, Washington, Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, Schoharie and Schenectady.

YONKERS, for the counties of Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess, Ulster and Sullivan.

STATEN ISLAND or such other places as may be selected for the counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk.

The following named officers are detailed to act as Commandants, and will immediately enter on the discharge of their duties: Albany, Brig.-Gen. John F. Rathbone; New-York, Brig.-Gen. Richard Busteed; Yonkers, Brig.-Gen. S. C. Parmenter; Fonda, Maj.-Gen. S. S. Burnside; Elmira, Col. S. M. Alley; Buffalo, Brig.-Gen. H. L. Lansing.

The following-named Surgeons are appointed for the several places of rendezvous, and will report for duty to the Commandants: Albany, S. D. Willard; Yonkers, Geo. B. Upham; Plattsburgh, William N. Colt; Fonda, Jeremiah Snell; Auburn, Edward Hall; Elmira, E. L. Hart; Buffalo, J. S. Trowbridge.

A sufficient force of National Guards will be assigned to each place of rendezvous, to maintain order and discipline. The detail for that at Staten Island will be made by Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, on the requisition of the Commandant, and for those in the interior of the State by the Commandants, from their respective brigades. The detail, except for Staten Island, not to exceed three full companies.

Commissioners of the Draft are requested to transmit to this Department, without delay, a list of the names of all persons declared by them to be exempt, and also of the names added to the enrollment books. A full list, containing the names of all persons drafted, classifying them by towns, will also be required.

All persons holding authorizations to enlist volunteers for the nine months' service, will take their recruits to the place of rendezvous for drafted men in their respective districts. Transportation passes will be furnished on application to the Quartermaster of the rendezvous, accompanied by evidence of enlistment and copy of authorization, as provided in paragraph IX. of General Orders, No. 52.

It is stated for the information of Commissioners that they are not to proceed with the draft until they shall have received from this department a formal order to that effect, and giving the number of men to be drafted in each town. The delay in transmitting to this office the returns of men enlisted in the several counties since July 2 will, in some instances, render it impracticable to issue the orders to Commissioners until after the 10th inst.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

FRANKLINITE.—This metal, which has been recently attracting much scientific attention, is treated of in an elaborate article on our Eighth Page. Those who wish to know what it is, where it is procured, and the uses to which it is put, will find all the information they desire in the article referred to.

The Iron-Clad Passaic.

This ship will not go on a trial-trip to-day. The report that she would should not mislead any one.

[Advertisement.]
THE REBEL RAID IN PENNSYLVANIA.
BURNING OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD BUILDINGS AT CHAMBERSBURGH.
HERRING'S SAFE DEFEATS THEM!
CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn. Oct. 22, 1862.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia:
GENTLEMEN—One of the freaks of the rebels in their recent raid was to burn our dépôt, (Cumberland Valley Railroad Company), in which one of your SAFES was subjected to a very severe test of four days.
In justice to you, we will say that we were present at the opening of the SAFE, and found the contents in an excellent state of preservation.
A. A. LULL, Superintendent,
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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The best protection from fire now known.
HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.—The only Safe which will resist the burglar's drill.
HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES COMBINED.—One Safe within the other.
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[Advertisement.]
"AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS."
BRANDY, RUM, WHISKY AND WINE.
The subscriber offers to the trade his stock of Wines and Liquors much below the present cost of importation. Country merchants, grocers, druggists, &c., who wish to purchase, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE. No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!
ODD FELLOWS' HALL SALOON,
Corner of Grand and Centre streets,
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HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

PALMER—MELVILLE.—In Newport, Fifeshire, Scotland, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Neil McLeod, ALLEN B. PALMER, of the City of New-York, to MARY McGREGOR, only daughter of George P. Melville.
☞ Newark papers please copy.

DIED.

BERRIAN.—On Friday evening, Nov. 7, Rev. WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, New-York, in the 76th year of his age.
The funeral will take place at Trinity Church, on Monday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. The reverend the clergy, and the friends of the family in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

CLARK.—In New-Milford, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 6, D. P. CLARK, formerly of this City, aged 77 years.

COLLYER.—At the Everett House, New-York, on Friday, Nov. 7, THOMAS COLLYER, the celebrated shipbuilder, of this City.
The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of his Lodge, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Baptist Church, of Sing Sing. The steamboat *Long Island* will be in readiness to convey the relatives and friends from foot of Jay-st. Pier at 9½ A. M., touching at 30th-st; returning, will leave Sing Sing at 3 P. M. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 10½ A. M.; returning, leave Sing Sing at 5 P. M.

GREEN.—In Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 8, JAMES S. GREEN, in the 71st year of his age.
The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, in Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HENNEY.—In Washington, on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock A. M., after four days' illness, JOHN HENNEY, aged 32 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Gillen, No. 1½ Allen-st., on Monday, the 10th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

KREISLER.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 8, of consumption, JANE ABERNETHY, the beloved wife of George Kreisler, aged 21 years, 2 months and 29 days.
The relatives and friends, and also those of her husband, are requested to attend her funeral, from 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, (4th-av., corner of 22d-st.,) on Monday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MEAD.—In Washington, N. C., on Saturday, Oct. 25, Capt. THOMAS R. MEAD, Company G, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in the 27th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Thomas A. Mead, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday morning, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MYERS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 8, OSCAR, son of James and Hester Myers, aged 2 years and 4 months.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 60 Columbia-st., this day, at 1½ o'clock.

NICHOLS.—On Saturday, Nov. 8, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIE, infant son of Edward A. and Catharine Y. Nichols, aged 17 months.
Friends are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 2 Gallatin-place, Brooklyn.

PINCKNEY.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 9, PHOEBE, the wife of Augustus H. Pinckney.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Joseph Darrow, No. 37 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

ROGERS.—At the residence of L. C. Thorne, No. 371 State-st., Brooklyn, on First Day, (Sunday,) 11th month, 9th, in the 16th year of his age, STEPHEN D. ROGERS, of Granville, N. Y., where he will be taken for interment.

SHARP.—On Sunday, Nov. 9, of scarlet fever, ELLEN SHARP, daughter of James and Ann Sharp, aged 3 years, 10 months and 21 days.
The funeral will take place this day, from the residence of her parents, in Marcy-av., between Myrtle and De Kalb avs., at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

SHUGG.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 8, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH, wife of William Shugg, in the 73d year of her age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 315 6th-av., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 9, GEORGE J. S. THOMPSON.
Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers of Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning.

TURNER.—On Sabbath morning, Nov. 9, after a long and severe illness, ELIZA TURNER, aged 55 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 299 9th-av., corner of 29th-st.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 8, SARAH WALDRON, wife of Thomas Williams.
The relatives and friends of the family, together with those of her son, I. T. Williams, and son-in-law, Norman Boardman, are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 18 West 36th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

WARREN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 9, GEORGE, son of George William and Lizzie Warren, aged 1 year and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner of Montague-st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M.
☞ Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
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39, 19, 52, 64, 47, 33, 57, 59, 75, 48, 1, 3.
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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

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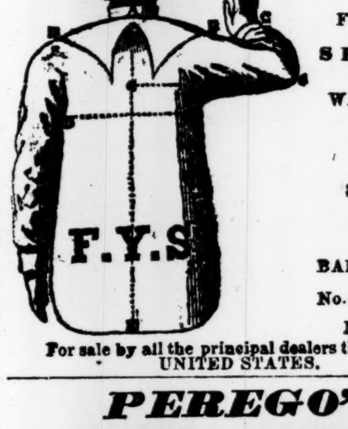
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.



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Dr. E. G. GOULD'S Pin Worm Syrup. This celebrated worm remedy, which has gained such high reputation in New-England, is warranted to expel the ascarides or Pin Worms entirely from the human system. It affords relief in 24 hours. This syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and a most valuable cathartic, where physic is required, especially for children, and always safe.
C. HERVEY, Sole Proprietor, Belfast, Me. Address HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York, General Agents. At retail by Druggists everywhere.

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one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LOAN—7.30 BONDS.
Proposals will be received at this Department for 5 days from the 10th inst., and opened on the 6th day for ($13,420,550) thirteen millions, four hundred and twenty thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars, being the whole amount of 7.30 three years' bonds authorized by law, and remaining undisposed of. Offers for any amount not less than one bond of fifty dollars will be considered, but the Department will be at liberty to decline all proposals not regarded as advantageous to the Government. Ten per cent. of each amount offered must be deposited with an Assistant Treasurer, and will be forfeited in case of acceptance of proposal, and non-payment of the balance within ten days from date of notice of acceptance. All deposits on account of proposals not accepted, will be immediately returned to the offerers. On receiving deposits, the Assistant Treasurers will, when any deposit may be made, issue duplicate certificates—the original of which he must deliver to the offerer, by whom it will be sent, with his proposal, to the Secretary of the Treasury.
No proposal will be considered, in absence of such a certificate; nor will any proposal be received after 12 o'clock of the day fixed for the opening.
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."
J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTERS.—BROWNE'S Metallic Weather Strips not only exclude snow and dust from doors and windows, but stop the rattling of the same on stormy nights.
METALLIC STRIP COMPANY,
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN ONE OR TWO SEAT sleigh. Address, stating price, which must be low, R. G., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER
IS A RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED ON A DOUBLE SHEET, SO AS TO BE EASILY SEPARATED INTO
TWO DISTINCT PAPERS.
In Religion it is free from sectarianism, and gives a full, fair and impartial report every week of all matters of general interest
IN ALL THE DENOMINATIONS.
In Politics it is entirely free from party relations or affinities, discussing great principles with freedom and candor, and giving the fullest and latest intelligence of all the movements of the day.
IT SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT
WITH VIGOR, FIDELITY AND ZEAL,
In its efforts to
CRUSH THE REBELLION
and restore the Union and preserve the Constitution. It criticises with freedom whatever measures are not adapted to the accomplishment of these ends; but its steady purpose, from the beginning of the war, has been, and will be, to uphold the hands and strengthen the heart of the Government, while it puts forth its energies to protect us against the most unholy rebellion that ever disturbed the peace of any country.
The NEW-YORK OBSERVER is the most complete family newspaper
IN THE WORLD.
In the variety of its Departments,
In the fullness of its Information,
In the extent of its Correspondence,
In the number of minds enlisted in its Editorial and other columns,
In the amount of money expended in procuring materials to enrich and adorn its pages,
In the healthful, religious, conservative, genial tone that pervades the paper,
In its stores of anecdote, biography, poetry, science, art, and general literature, it will strive to exceed every other weekly newspaper.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
The Proprietors of the New-York *Observer* offer the following valuable premiums for
NEW SUBSCRIBERS.
IN ALL CASES, the NEW SUBSCRIBERS *must be those who have not in their own or others' names taken the paper during the past year.*

TO MINISTERS AND OTHERS.
The Annals of the American Pulpit, by Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., are comprised in seven large octavo volumes, viz.:

Congregational	2 vols.
Presbyterian	2
Methodist	1
Episcopal	1
Baptist	1

They contain the biography of more than a thousand ministers, and a history of each denomination, with a statement of its doctrinal views, making a complete library of religious biography and history. The lives of these ministers are interspersed with memorable anecdotes and incidents, and illustrated by letters from distinguished statesmen and clergymen, rendering the volumes an inexhaustible source of instruction and entertainment.
The publishers' price for the seven volumes is $18 50. We will furnish the whole set to the order of any person who will send us TWELVE NEW subscribers with the payment for one year, or any two volumes for four new subscribers, or any one volume for two new subscribers. In all cases the money ($2 50 for each subscriber) must be paid in advance.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
We will furnish the whole set of the following works to any one who will send us *fifteen* new subscribers—with payment of $2 50 in advance on each for one year—viz.:

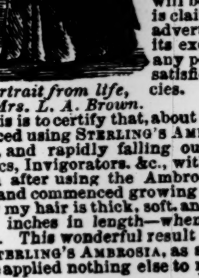
American Farmer's Encyclopedia	$4 00
Allen's (R. I.) American Farm-Book	1 90
Barry's Fruit Garden	1 25
Boussingault's Rural Economy	1 25
Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant	1 56
Buist's American Flower Garden Directory	1 25
Comprehensive Farm Record	3 00
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor	1 00
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1 00
Dana's Muck Manual	1 00
French's Farm Drainage	1 00
Garlick's Fish Culture	1 00
Herbert's Hints to Horsekeepers	1 25
Phinn on Open Air Grape Culture, &c	1 00
Warder's Hedges and Evergreens	1 00

To any one sending us ten new subscribers, and advance payment for each, one year, we will send the *Farmer's Encyclopedia*, *Farm Record*, and any five other books on the list, or the entire list, except the *Encyclopedia* and *Record*.
For five new subscribers, with payment in advance, we will send the *Farmer's Encyclopedia* and *Farm Record*, or any other five books on the list.
For four new subscribers and payment, the *Encyclopedia* and any book less than $3.
For three new subscribers, the *Farm Record* and any $1 book.
For two new subscribers, any two books in the list costing less than $3 each. And for one new subscriber, any book costing less than $3 on the list.
These books will be sent by mail or express, at the option or expense of the subscribers.
Every evening devoted to canvassing may secure one or more of these volumes.
They are among the most practical works now published on the subject treated. With this collection of books in his library, neither the beginner nor the more advanced farmer need go further for the instruction desired in any branch of his pursuits.
They are here placed within the reach of *every young man in the country without a dollar in money.*
Specimen copies of the paper sent free to any address.

A BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
of the
EMPRESS EUGENIE,
Is to be seen at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
The ladies of New-York are invited to examine it.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE
Will receive
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
Until further notice.

AN IMPERIAL GROUP,
THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway,
Manufacturer of the BE[illegible] [illegible]RAPHIC ALBUMS.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA,

Portrait from life, of Mrs. L. A. Brown.
For the hair, is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and aside from its neatness, permanency and gloss, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will cure the Disease of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*
In offering the "AMBROSIA," we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring, can be fully satisfied by inquiring at our Agencies.
This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.
Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
H. N. PARKER, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York.
Dr. H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL, Proprietors, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.
Just published by order of the
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
THE TAX BOOK,
Which all Brewers are required to keep, under the new Excise Law.
Copyright secured.
Price $5—sent free by express upon receipt of the price.
The trade supplied.
PHILP & SOLOMONS, Publishers, Washington, D. C.
For sale in New-York by B. & P. LAWRENCE, Wholesale Stationers, No. 78 John-st.

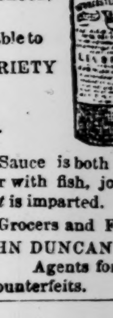
BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest Literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition, with 18 steel engravings. Price, $1. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, for $1 20. C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st.

MILITARY.

NEW-YORK STATE
SHARPSHOOTERS,
WM. S. ROWLAND,
Colonel Commanding.
Fifty Riflemen wanted for the New-York City Company of this corps.
ENLISTMENTS FOR NINE MONTHS.
By order of the War Department, Sharpshooters are to be employed for special service as light troops only.
No other branch of the service offers so great inducements to the Riflemen of New-York.
ALFRED PARRY, Captain,
ERNEST BLACKMER, First Lieutenant.
Recruiting Officers.
No. 23 3d-av., New-York.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, No. 82 White-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF the citizens of New-York invite the attention of the public to an application in behalf of the CORCORAN LEGION for contributions in aid of the soldiers. The Committee have been told that a large number enlisted in the Legion under the expectation, not authorized by the Committee, that the funds at the disposal of the Committee would enable it to pay each of them a bounty of $50, but these funds have been long since exhausted. Under these circumstances, the Committee appeal to the public for contributions specially intended for the soldiers. Such contributions may be sent to either of the Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, RICHARD D. LATHROP, WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, HENRY W. T. MALI and WILLIAM A. DARLING, by whom the funds received will be immediately disbursed to the soldiers who have thus enlisted.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
R. D. LATHROP, Secretary.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY RUDDEROW JONES & CO.,
HEWLETT SCUDDER, Auctioneer.
By virtue of an order of sale, dated Sept. 11, 1862, directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, at stores No. 21 Park-place and No. 18 Murray-st., on
THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1862,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER
COLUMBIA.
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, ARMY BLANKETS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, TEA AND PEPPER,
PAPER & STATIONERY, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
SHOEMAKERS' THREAD AND FINDINGS,
HARDWARE AND METALS.
Catalogues on Tuesday, at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., and at the Park-place store.
The goods may be examined on Wednesday. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale, and the balance on Saturday following. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.
MAY, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."
The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.
For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.
Beware of counterfeits.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES
For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON.
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES.
Warm your rooms with the new patent
GAS HEATING STOVE.
No dirt, no ashes, no coal to carry.
ECONOMICAL, CHEAP AND PORTABLE,
Made upon new and scientific principles.
Prices $4, $6, $8, $10 and $12.
NEW-YORK GAS STOVE WORKS,
One door below Canal-st. No. 414 Broadway.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway,
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 368, OCT. 29, 1862.

25, 29, 40, drew	$30,000
14, 20, 73, drew	10,000
31, 59, 77, drew	7,000
34, 63, 78, drew	5,167
14, 25, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 73, 77, drew	1,000
20, 59, 77, drew	1,000
31, 59, 78, drew	1,000
31, 63, 78, drew	1,000
34, 46, 63, drew	1,000
14, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 77, drew	1,000
25, 29, 59, drew	1,000
25, 29, 31, drew	1,000
25, 29, 78, drew	1,000
25, 29, 63, drew	1,000
25, 29, 34, drew	1,000
25, 29, 46, drew	1,000
25, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 77, drew	1,000
25, 40, 59, drew	1,000
25, 31, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 78, drew	1,000
25, 40, 63, drew	1,000
25, 34, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 20, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 77, drew	1,000
14, 40, 59, drew	1,000
14, 31, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 78, drew	1,000
14, 40, 63, drew	1,000
14, 34, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 73, 77, drew	

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $600 each; 20 prizes of $500 each, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $475,225.
For information or circulars, address
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS REMOVED.
CHARLES G. HOOK
Respectfully announces to his customers and the public that he has removed to the spacious new store, No. 765 BROADWAY, near 9th-st.
In making the above announcement, he takes the opportunity of expressing the hope that the patronage so generously bestowed on him through the many past years will be continued, and promises that he will use his best efforts to merit it.
N. B.—No. 765 BROADWAY.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY,
A NEW STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS, MOURNING BONNETS AND OTHER MILLINERY. Also, 2,000 yards of superfine all-wool wove-color Black and White French Delaines, from auction, at 2s. 9d.; worth 56c.; and a lot of English Black and White Calicoes, at 14c., worth 20c.,
AT THE BROADWAY MOURNING STORE, Near 9th-st.
C. G. HOOK.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—New and elegant styles of Cloth, Beaver, Velvet, Plush and Seal-skin Sacques, Basques and Circulars, daily replenished with all the novelties of the season.
C. G. HOOK, No. 765 Broadway.

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY AND CHOICE FROM AUCTION, At No. 765 Broadway.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

NOS. 304 AND 306 CANAL-STREET.
CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, JACKETS, MANTILLAS
In every variety of material, AT The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.
Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.
N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on MONDAY MORNING, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock, their NEW STORE, Corner of Broadway and 10th-st. With an ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS, SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE OCCASION.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
50,000 YARDS OF BRITISH AND SAXONY DRESS GOODS, FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES, OF THURSDAY and FRIDAY, AT PRICES VARYING FROM 12½ cts. to 20 cts. a YARD, AND CHEAPER AND MUCH BETTER THAN Prints or Delaines.
We invite the special attention of purchasers to the above lot of Dress Goods.
ALSO,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF ALL THE NEW STYLES AND COLORS IN FRENCH MERINOS, OTTOMANS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, EPINGLINE, CASHMERES, POPLINS, &c., 20 to 30 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
ALSO,
A complete assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, VEILS, GLOVES, &c., &c.
LADIES WEARING MOURNING will find it to their advantage to examine our goods and prices before going to mourning stores.
N. B.—Large lots of Dress Goods, &c., &c., receiving constantly from auction.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES.
CLOAKS at $5 and $6.
CLOAKS at $7 and $8.
CLOAKS at $8 and $9.
CLOAKS at $10 and $11.
CLOAKS at $12 to $25.
CLOAKS 25 to 40 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN BROADWAY STORES.
Ladies, please examine our garments. In style, quality and manufacture we guarantee them equal to any in the City.
W. K. PEYTON, CLOAK MANUFACTURER, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE WE OFFER THIS WEEK,
RIBBONS CHEAPER.
SILKS AND VELVETS CHEAPER.
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.
FOUR THOUSAND PIECES OF NARROW TRIMMINGS.
VELVETS, EVERY COLOR, at 25 and 31 cts., the full piece.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES CHEAPER.
KID, AND NEW STYLES IN CLOTH GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
KNITTED AND WOVEN WOOLEN HOODS AND SONTAGS ARE CHEAPER.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. READY MONDAY, NOV. 10,
OVER FIVE THOUSAND FELT BLOOMERS, all Fashionable Shapes, at 56c., 63c. and 75c. each; sold everywhere from 75c. to $1 25.
Also, DRAB, BROWN AND BLACK BEAVER BONNETS and BLOOMERS cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE, On MONDAY, Nov. 10,
You can select from the largest stock of FEATHERS and FLOWERS of every description ever exhibited by one house in this City.
EDWARD RIDLEY, No. 311 Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE
You can purchase cut lengths of MILLINERY GOODS CHEAPER THAN JOBBERS SELL WHOLE PIECES.
Call and examine our FELT BLOOMERS at $6 per dozen, regularly sold at $9.
ALSO,
A LOT OF REAL FRENCH FLOWERS, from 37½ to 75 cents per Bunch; cost $1 and upward to import.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st., fifth block from the Bowery.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY IN
Real Point Applique Laces, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50. Warranted at less than half prices.
Also, will open on MONDAY, Nov. 10, A magnificent assortment of Real Black Thread Lace Veils, (very choice,) from $2 25 to $40.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces, Coiffures and Barbes.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $1 50 and upwards.
Guipure Thread and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, all widths.
Real Lace and French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, new styles.
Together with a full assortment of every kind of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
All at remarkably low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has opened HER FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS OF THE LATEST PARISIEN STYLES.
Also, a large assortment of her own manufacture now ready. NO. 1,142 BROADWAY, Corner of 26th-st.

NO ADVANCE ON WHITE GOODS.
H. ARMSTRONG, NO. 140 6TH-AV.,
Is selling Nainsooks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Jones Cambrics, Swiss and Mull Muslins, at old prices.

LACES! LACES! LACES!
If you want to buy Laces cheap You must go to ARMSTRONG'S, NO. 140 SIXTH-AVENUE.
The largest and best assortment in the City, selling 50 per cent. below the cost of importation.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE, Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT THE BALANCE OF A well assorted stock of dry goods, removed to the store No. 765 Broadway, for the convenience of sale, at prices below the present value,
CHAS. G. HOOK.

DRY GOODS.

EMPRESS CLOTHS.
A large assortment received per steamer *Arabia*, will opened at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 10.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES.
A choice selection in collars, veils, coiffures, sets, etc., now open at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a very full stock of the above goods.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Full stock now open at retail. Also, a choice stock of REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering, at retail, a large stock of superior FAMILY DRY GOODS, Consisting of TABLE, SHEETING, and SHIRTING LINENS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS.
ALSO, COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS.
ALSO, FRENCH MULLS, ORGANDIES, SWISS and TARLETANS, Suitable for Evening Dresses.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EVENING DRESSES,
IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS, Received per steamer *Arabia*, WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., NO. 355 BROADWAY.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 10,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, Purchased at the GREAT AUCTION SALES Of last week, consisting of
300 Yards OTTOMAN VALOUR and EMPRESS CLOTHS, in Plaids, Stripes, Broche and Plain Colors, from 25c. to 50c.
200 Pieces PARIS VALOURS, EMPRESS, REPS, and EPINGLINE CLOTHS, in all the new shades of Purples, Blues and Drabs, from 85c. upward.
150 Pieces SUPER FRENCH MERINOES, in new shades. Also, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

AT No. 355 BROADWAY, STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Will offer at retail, on Monday, Nov. 10, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS, Purchased at the GREAT AUCTION SALES Of last Week, viz.:
100 PIECES CHECK SILKS, in high colors, Suitable for Misses' and Ladies' wear, with A large assortment of PLAIN POULT-DE-SOIE SILKS, in the new Shades of Drabs, Purple, Blue, &c., with a large assortment of FANCY and BLACK SILKS.
Also, a large assortment of SHAWLS, In Stripe, Brocha and Fancy Plaids, Paris Brocha, with open centres in all colors.
Also, closing out an Invoice of REAL INDIA SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

CLOTH	CLOAKS,
BEAVER	CLOAKS,
DOESKIN	CLOAKS,
PLUSH	CLOAKS,
WOOLEN VELVET	CLOAKS,
TRICOT	CLOAKS,
VELVET	CLOAKS,
ESQUIMAUX	CLOAKS,
VELVET BEAVER	CLOAKS,
THE McCLELLAN	CLOAKS,
THE DUPONT	CLOAKS,

And a variety of other styles, At 25 to 50 per cent. below Broadway prices.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM, No. 252 Bowery, W. K. ROBERTS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!
RIBBONS, VELVETS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, Are now all offered at reduced prices. 5,000 remnants of Ribbons at half prices; job lot of French Flowers. A few imported Pattern Bonnets cheap, to close.
N. B.—MILLINERY ORDERS EXECUTED.
BLUXOME'S, No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.

H. ARMSTRONG, NO. 140 6TH-AV.,
Has received from the late auction sales large lots of Plain and Fancy BONNET RIBBONS, which will be sold from 15 to 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS JUST RECEIVED PARIS CLOAKS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN. NO. 1,142 BROADWAY. Corner of 26th-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER-GARMENTS.
H. ARMSTRONG, NO. 140 SIXTH-AVENUE.
Is selling Hosiery, Gloves and Under-Garments for Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys, cheaper than any other house in 6th-av. Call and examine.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS.—$100 BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, prize money, &c., promptly procured at the lowest rates. Call or send for our "Hand-Book of Information," furnished without charge.
SOMES, BROWN & THRUSH, No. 2 Park-place.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.
The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, and all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable young woman, with excellent references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer, perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking, also milk and butter; would assist in the fine washing if required; can give City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker and has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 13th-st., corner of 1st-av. The best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding-house; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND MOST experienced English woman desires a situation; also, other experienced and desirable servants, at BOOKHAM'S new and only office, No. 400 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a good plain cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish and pastry; is a good baker; has the best of City reference; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 50 University-place.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last 16 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and also is handy and obliging in sickness, and can do plain sewing. Has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days. Call at Mr. Suydam's, corner 38th-st. and 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A French girl, highly respectable and well recommended, desires a situation, in City or country; is willing to do light housework; would make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up with the bottle if required; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 209½ 6th-av., near 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman, lately landed, wants a place as chambermaid and to do sewing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; wages no object, but a home; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY DESIRES to procure a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, for a very nice girl now in her service. Apply at No. 30 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 57 West 33d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable Scotch girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress in city or country; no objection to travel. Can be seen, for two days, between the hours of 11 and 3, at No. 117 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and to assist with fine washing or chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 417 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., for two days.

AS WAITING AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an experienced young woman, having the best of recommendations, a place as above. Apply at her late employers, No. 29 East 24th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid or waitress; fully accomplished in every respect; has lived with her last employer for five years, from whom satisfactory reference can be obtained. Call at No. 93 Christopher-st. Is also very much attached to children.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—WANTED, a situation as first-class waitress, by a Protestant Scotch girl, or would go as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; perfectly understands her business. Has excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a most experienced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and lady's-maid, or to wait on a lady and fit her wardrobe complete; will do up her finery in magnificent style—muslins and lace; is quick at her work; wages $8 to $10 per month—City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a competent person—an American Protestant, as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine; would take care of grown children, or assist with chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, who is a first-class dressmaker, would like to engage with two more families, to go out by the day or week; can refer to the best of families. Call at No. 483 3d-av., near 34th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE, PROTestant young woman would engage in a first-class, private family as waitress; understands her work thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT BEDELL'S SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av., (late of No. 149 Grand-st.) may be found a large number of first-class servants, male and female; an English cook, a German cook, a Protestant laundress, a Scotch nurse; all of which have good references, and will go to their places immediately.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS clerk in a watch and jewelry establishment, either wholesale or retail, by a young man who has had entire charge of a jewelry store for three years. Can furnish the best of City references as to abilities as salesman or or watch repairer. Address J. R. MURDOCK, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as sales' clerk in a wholesale fancy goods store; can assist in taking care of a hosiery, ribbon or Yankee notion stock; has the best of City reference from his last place. Address CLARK, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—AN ENERGETIC, PRACtical business man desires a situation as salesman, assistant book-keeper, accountant, correspondent, light porter, or in any capacity indoor or outdoor; not afraid of work, mental or physical; five years' practice; A 1 testimonials. Address PERSEVERANCE, City Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation by a respectable Protestant single man; belongs to the Episcopal Church; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses and everything connected with the situation; is a competent driver, and in every way faithful to his duties, which his testimonials prove; would make himself useful and obliging; good references. Address J. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, as coachman, who is thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of horses; has had long experience in that capacity in this City and vicinity; can produce the most satisfactory reference from all with whom he has lived. Address D. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young married man, who understands his business; is a good and careful driver, and has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; has excellent City reference. Can be seen or address D. W., No. 81 West 19th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single young man, in the above capacity; perfectly understands his business in every way, and has the best of City reference. No objections to go to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman who understands taking good care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful in other ways; has good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 105 Cherry-st., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, (English;) thoroughly understands his business; has first-class recommendations. Address W. B., No. 894 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young man, a situation as porter; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN of much experience and extensive acquaintance; could fill nearly any position demanded—insurance, banking, mercantile, superintendency of the manufacturing of both cotton and wool, of contracts and of estates. Will give the highest testimonials in the City. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted, and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. You will save money. Rosewood suites che[illegible]

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, IN A COMmercial house, a middle-aged person, as book-keeper; must be thoroughly acquainted with foreign commission accounts; must read and write the Spanish language, and be familiar with business usages and foreign currencies; applicants will state where and in what kinds of business they have been employed during the last five years; a liberal salary will be paid, and, to save time, no application will be considered unless accompanied with first-class testimonials and references. Address IMPORT AND EXPORT, Office *Journal of Commerce*, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN—one who is familiar with the dry goods or Yankee Notion business, and who can influence a near-by cash trade. Also, a stout boy to carry bundles. Address L. Q. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THREE GOOD SALESWOMEN IN AN embroidery and hosiery store; a permanent situation to competent hands; references required. Apply at Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—ENTRY CLERK WANTed in a wholesale dry goods store. Salary $300 per annum. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, as nurse and seamstress, a steady, reliable woman—one who is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, and can bring good City references. Apply at No. 250 West 13th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., to-day.

A PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTestant woman to do plain cooking and the washing for a small family. Apply at No. 104 West 13th-st.; good references required.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Apply at No. 214 Thompson-st.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET, Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charand; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 18th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

AT $10—BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING.—Arithmetic and writing, per quarter, 78 lessons, $5 each; ladies,' 20 writing lessons, $2: No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Rev. A. Bronson—I cheerfully recommend Col. PAINE as a respectable man, and a complete master of his profession.

A FRENCH TEACHER, FROM PARIS, desires a situation in New-York or Brooklyn school, or in a family, to teach the French language a few hours daily; would also like to have a class of gentlemen and ladies; most satisfactory references given. Terms moderate. Apply at her residence, No. 125 West 25th-st.

LADIES AND MISSES INSTRUCTED IN music, both operatic and sacred, and also in the French language, in 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., by a lady eminently qualified. A limited number of scholars can be accommodated with board. Satisfactory reference required and given. Address K. T. B., Station F.

FRENCH TAUGHT—ON MODERATE TERMS, at pupil's residence, by Prof. GERARD. Also, translation from English into French. Would devote two hours daily for full board. Address Box No. 4,753 Post-office, or No. 71 West 11th-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT CORNWALL WILL take four or five boys for instruction in all the branches. Address J. WOOD, Cornwall, N. Y., who refers to C. E. Anderson, No. 121 Pearl-st., at the office of A. W. Sus, Esq.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERStown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or elsewhere, by a young lady largely experienced, as editor's assistant or contributor, organist, singer, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting. She refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that low expectations are in no wise commensurate with inferior abilities. Or she would engage in what might require but a few hours each day or week.
Miss WARNER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A LADY AND TWO sons, board in a private family, where there are few or no boarders, between 10th and 30th sts., and west of Broadway; two rooms will be required, one with a fire. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 416 Post-office.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS and board may be had in a small family residing in 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for five or six first-class boarders. References required and given. Address BOARD, Station F.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms on the second floor can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, without children, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av. A fair price expected.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A small family, can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and his mother. Two furnished rooms and good board, in a first-class boarding-house. References given and required. Address, with particulars, C. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman and his wife. For good plain accommodations, with gas and fire, a reasonable price will be paid. Location below 25th-st. Address W. B. B., No. 36 Vesey-st.

A FRONT ROOM, TWO JOINING BEDROOMS, with board.—A small family or quiet gentleman can have a home at $4 a week, fire and gas included. Apply at No. 65 Macdougal-st., (St. Clement's-place;) no objection to children; would like a little girl as companion for my daughter; she can learn the piano with her. References given.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in a New-England family, without children. Inquire at No. 96 Clinton-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS—AT NO. 15 EAST 16TH-st. Suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, to gentlemen only, without board, on second floor, back.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

THREE LIVING ELK FOR SALE—A MALE and two females, which are probably the most beautiful domesticated specimens of the animal now living. For further information respecting terms, &c., apply at the bar of the Fulton Hotel, No. 144 Fulton-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones, and flag four feet wide on Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues; sewer in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues (in connection with sewer in Eight-avenue.) The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and both sides of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE MARINE CORPS.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17, 1862.
Sealed Proposals, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. the 30th November next, for furnishing to the U. S. Marine Corps, during the year 1863, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may, from time to time, be ordered, viz.:

CLASS NO. 1.
14,000 yards of Sky-Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
3,500 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 2.
8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
7,000 pair of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS No. 3.
6,000 yards White Linen for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
9,000 yards White Linen, for shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 4.
1,400 Uniform Caps complete (except Pompons.)
1,800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
4,500 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

CLASS No. 5.
600 gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
200 gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,200 pair Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
150 sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.
1,600 sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,000 yards of Yellow Binding.
3,000 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums (tenor) complete.
50 Drum Strings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
100 sets of Drum Snares.
50 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

CLASS No. 6.
10,600 pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS No. 7.
1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
200 Sword Frogs.

CLASS No. 8.
1,400 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
300 Musket Slings.

CLASS No. 9.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals', musicians', and privates' uniforms and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks, and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, 1,220 Spruce-street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New-York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.
And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.
Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole guarantee, which may, from time to time, be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.
Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.
The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ———, for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.
A B, Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.
E F, Witness.
———, 1861.
I hereby certify that the above-named ——— ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney or Collector.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.
Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.
The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.
The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interests of the service require it.
Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1863," and addressed to
Major WM. B. SLACK, Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of
Five hundred army transportation wagons.
Two hundred four-wheeled ambulances, "Wheeling pattern."
Five hundred sets six-mule wagon harness.
Two hundred sets two horse ambulance harness.
The whole to be completed, and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of December next. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
(Signed.) A. BOYD, Captain, and Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES.
SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 29th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address
DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 380 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—TO KEEP FOR THE WINTER, SIX or seven horses. Good hay, good stables and good care taken, at $6 per month. Address J. PUNS, Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.
Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.
Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year

SIX PER CENT.

BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people,* for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad; 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

UNITED STATES

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN

FOR SALE.

These Bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s or 1,000s, (Coupons or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR

CHECKS AND SIGHT DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

NO. 247 BROADWAY and NO. 76 WALL-STREET.

BANKING OFFICE OF

CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,

No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.

Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER, M. L. SYKES, A. C. BADGER, Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANDFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	GEO. OPDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reëlected President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS FOR THE Third and Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are notified that the Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th instant.

Stockholders are also notified that the Common Stock of this Company will be ready for delivery at the same time, in exchange for Stock of the old Company, according to the plan of reorganization.

CHARLES BUTLER, Chairman.

TO HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISSUED IN AID OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Since the attendance of the Farm Mortgage Committee here, in July last, over twenty mortgages have been settled, and otherwise in process of settlement. A list of fifty more, ready for settlement, has been received; the holders being unknown, the list will be laid open for parties interested, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prarie du Chien Railway Company, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

L. H. MEYER.

Chairman Trustees Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Creditors.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY. —The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange. STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.

MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO. No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

STOLEN FROM BANK OF AMERICA.—The tin BANK BOX of the subscribers, containing sundry Bonds, Certificates of Stock and other securities, was taken from the Bank of America the afternoon of Wednesday, 5th inst., between 3½ and 4½ o'clock.

Parties dealing in securities, and all others, are cautioned, and particularly desired to scrutinize any of the following Bonds (which is a list in part of those stolen) that may be offered them for sale.

$2,000 United States Certificates of Indebtedness, Nos. 26,843 and 26,842, $1,000 each.

$2,500 Illinois Central Railroad Company Construction Bonds, Nos. 6,134, 10,829, to 10,832 for $500 each.

$1,000 Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Company Bond No. 17.

$3,000 Peoria City School Bonds, Nos. 31, 40, 41, $1,000 each.

$300 United States Oregon War Bonds, Nos. 230 and 251 for $50 each, 418 and 419 for $100 each.

$11,000 Virginia Bonds, Nos. 9,345, 8,649, 8,188, 8,524, 8,344, 7,566, 3,400, 3,842, 6,958, 6,729 and 2,011 for $1,000 each.

$26,000 Missouri Bonds of the following issues to Pacific Railroad Company. Nos. 4,112, 2,205, 3,207, 3,212, 3,213, 3,214, 2,780, 1,572, 2,927, 4,642, 1,779, 4,097, 105, 4,139, 4,048, 4,482; To Pacific Southwest Branch No. 3,310; to North Missouri Railroad Company Nos. 275, 1,402, 1,093, 1,495; to St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company. Nos. 680, 3,294, 2,442.

$1,000 City of Burlington 8 per cent. Bond No. 49.

$1,000 City of Dubuque 10 per cent. Bond No. 3L.

$2,835 Toledo and Wabash Interest Bonds Nos. 130, 131, 262 to 265 for $105 each; Nos. 65 and — for $525 each; No. 108 for $1,050.

$1,000 City of Pittsburgh Bond, issued to Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

$15,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1865: Nos. 659, 550, 551, 552, 743, 1,552, 1,553, 1,554, 1,555, 1,556, 1,941, 2,271, 327, 1,010 and 1,365.

$8,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1865: Nos. 388, 382, 390, 401, 402, 673, 680 and 750; 8 Bonds of $1,000 each.

$8,000 Crawfordsville and Wabash Railroad Company Bonds, Nos. 93 to 100, for $1,000 each, due June 1, 1862, and protested for non-payment.

$9,000 California State Bonds. Nos. 76, 45, 3,393, 106, 2,609, 3,201, 3,202 and 3,203 for $1,000 each; 105, 3,236 for $500 each.

$5,000 Toledo and Wabash 2d Mortgage Bonds. Nos. 117, 298, 572, 844, 893, $1000 each.

$1,000 Erie Railway Company, Buffalo Branch Bond No. 36.

$1,000 Tennessee Bond No. 3,432.

Certificate No. 317 of Assistant Treasurer U. S. New-York, dated Oct. 22, 1862, for gold deposit of $100,000.

$5,000 Great Western Railroad Company Illinois 10 per cent. Bonds.

Nos. 355, 356—two Bonds for $1,000 each.

Nos. 143 to 148—six Bonds for $500 each.

$1,000 City of Evansville, Ind., 7 per cent. Bond No. 6.

$16,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, Eastern Extension Bonds.

$1,000 Union Club Bonds. Nos —, for $500 each.

$1,000 City of Maysville, Ky., Bonds, Nos. 106 and 107, for $500.

$1,050 Scrip Certificate No. 139 of New-Jersey Zinc Company in name G. W. Riggs.

$1,848 Scrip Certificate No. 38 of New-Jersey Zinc Company in name C. E. Detmold, with assignment by him.

$2,729 40 Illinois New Internal Improvement Stock, Nos. 1,183, 545, for $1,000 each; Nos. 546, $729 40.

$3,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds, Nos. 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, $500 each.

$2,000 Missouri State Bonds, Nos. 64 and 189, $1,000 each.

Certificates 55 shares American Telegraph Stock.

In addition to which there are sundry certificates of stock in

Erie Railway Company.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, of which Certificate No. 28,275 for 200 shares in name of Hopkins & Co., with signed power of attorney.

New-York Gas Light Company.

Jefferson Insurance Company.

New-Jersey Zinc Company, stock of which Certificate No. 69 for 132 shares Common Stock, in name of C. E. Detmold, with signed power of attorney.

American Telegraph Company Stock, Second-av. Railroad Company Stock, &c., &c.

And numerous other documents of no use to any one but the owner.

A reward of $1,000 will be paid for return of the Box and its contents, or for such information as will lead to their recovery.

Notice has been given to the proper officers to stop the payment or transfer of all the above.

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 10th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 88 WALL-ST., Nov. 8, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THOS. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov., 6, 1862.

THIS COMPANY HAVING REINSURED all the risks against Fire of the ADRIATIC FIRE INS. CO., policy holders in the said Company are requested to make applications for renewals and other business appertaining to their policies direct to this office. Those desiring can surrender their old policies and receive the policy of this Company instead.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS AT Bushwick, at the termination of the Grand-st. Railroad. This property is rapidly improving, and is a first-rate investment. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR ELIZABETH, N. J., A FINE plot of 62 acres of land, comprising a number of fine building sites; will be sold very low. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A valuable farm containing about 200 acres, situated on the road leading from Woodbridge to Perth Amboy. On the farm are three dwelling houses, barns and other outbuildings, fruit of various kinds, including a fine young peach orchard. Part of the land is covered with white oak timber suitable for shipbuilding, also different kinds of fire material, such as clay, sand, kaolin, &c. The property is offered for sale to close an estate, and if not sold before the 12th day of November will on that day be offered at public sale on the premises. For particulars apply to JOHN B. INSLEE, New-Brunswick, N. J.; WILLIAM INSLEE, Woodbridge, N. J., or to INSLEE & CO., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MANSION, &C., ON the Hudson River, between Poughkeepsie and New-Hamburgh, near Prof. Morse's, offered for sale in consequence of the owner leaving the State. The mansion is spacious and adapted for Summer and Winter residence, heated by hot water furnace, plumbed throughout the house, and is complete in all respects. Outbuildings first-class and numerous, which, with the mansion, are new and modern; about 45 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and running from the Albany Post Road to the Hudson River, with superior views both up and down; located in the vicinity of the first families in the State. Value of the estate, &c., about $50,000. If not sold before the 1st December, will be rented, furnished or unfurnished, for 1 or 2 years. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x49 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, CENTRALLY LOCATED.—Any party having a good house, well furnished, which they wish to rent for the Winter, may find a good tenant by addressing HOUSE, Astoria, Long Island.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, UNFURNISHed, suitable for a dentist, between 4th and 20th sts., near Broadway. Address DENTIST, Box No. 186 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

WANTED—TWO OR MORE LARGE WELL-lighted floors, suitable for a printing and publishing establishment. Address Box No. 3,674 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF MUSIC.

14th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

This magnificent Hall is now undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, viz.: laying a new floor, so as to command a full view of the stage, building a vestibule, remodeling the stage, &c., and will open

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 10,

With the celebrated

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

Under the sole direction of Mr. M. E. CAMPBELL, associated for many years with Christy's, Wood's, and other popular companies.

Tickets 25 cents.

COOPER INSTITUTE,

NEW-YORK.

SACRED, PATRIOTIC & MISCELLANEOUS

CONCERT,

BY

MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL NO. 190,

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov 11, 1862.

(For the benefit of the School.)

Assisted by

WATERS' CELEBRATED SUNDAY-SCHOOL VOCALISTS.

Also Miss FANNIE GOODWIN, (organist of Lee-av. S. S., Williamsburgh, New-York,) GEORGE B. McFARLAND, S. N. SANBORN, Mr. WATERS, Mr. LARCHER, Miss SANBORN, Miss GOODELL, and others. Mrs. E. A. PARKHURST, Brooklyn..............Pianist.

Tickets 25 Cents.

For sale at the principal Music Stores, and by the Teachers and Scholars of the Sunday School, and others.

Doors open at 6½; Concert to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN

WILL GO

"ROUND THE WORLD"

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10,

And will start from

"PLYMOUTH CHURCH,"

(Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S.)

Fare twenty-five cents

For the excursion.

Tickets for sale in New-York,

At Sibell & Salisbury's,

No. 7 Nassau-st.,

And at usual places in Brooklyn.

Doors open at 7.

Train starts at 8 o'clock.

No Postage Stamps received at the door.

IRVING HALL.—FATHER REED'S OLD FOLKS' GRAND CONCERTS,

Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

FATHER REED respectfully begs leave to inform the public that his favorite troupe will give a series of Grand Concerts at Irving Hall, commencing on Monday next, in the same style as those which have always received the approval of the public and the Press as a MORAL, AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINMENT.

New Costumes of the Olden Times, Solos, Duetts, Quartetts and Songs of our Forefathers.

AUCTION SALES

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART; FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, INLAID WITH MALACHITE AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES. ALSO, PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FRENCH PORCELAIN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 13 and 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., &c., being the entire importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just landed and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of Art, among which will be found the following figures, namely: Venus and Adonis, Amour and Psyche, Dancing Girls, Three Graces, Europe, Greek Slave, Flora, Guardian Angel, Contending Cupids, Sappho, and many more too numerous to name. Marble pedestals for statuettes or busts, mosaic tables, lions of the Verdi antique, and full assortment of elaborate vases, tazzas, &c., &c., for the decoration of parlors. Also, large invoice of rich silver-plated ware, tea sets, urns, waiters, casters, cake baskets, ice pitchers, liquor stands, bouquet stands, knives, pickel frames, and a fine assortment of French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense, and be forwarded by express. Goods will be on exhibition and descriptive catalogues ready on Tuesday, Nov. 11.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class cabinet furniture, embracing in part as follows, viz.: Rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatel, reps and hair cloth; rosewood, oak, black walnut and mahogany library, dining and chamber suites; Turkish lounges, arm-chairs, Spanish rockers, library and secretary book-cases, library tables, buffets, wardrobes, &c., &c. For particulars, see catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,

Salesrooms No. 450 Broadway.

TUESDAY, Nov. 11, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway, a large lot of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

beds, bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, china, glass. Terms cash.

Catalogues at sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF WHISKY, CHRONOMETERS, INSTRUMENTS, BOOKS, CHARTS, CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, ETC.

By order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

20,000 gallons whisky, abolished as part of the navy rations.

PROVISIONS.—200,000 pounds of bread 5,935 pounds of flour, 1,978 pounds of rice, 6,558 gallons of beans; also, a quantity of pork, beef, coffee, butter, cheese, &c.

CLOTHING.—A large quantity of flannel overshirts, undershirts and drawers, pea-jackets, round jackets, cloth, satinet and canvas duck trowsers, caps, shoes, mittens, blankets, &c.

SMALL STORES.—Tobacco, beeswax, soap, shaving brushes, shoe brushes, combs, knives, &c.

Also, five box chronometers, Parkinson & Frodsham; one watch, Mann Hart; also, several boxes books, charts and instruments. A lot of empty boxes and barrels.

Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., after the 5th inst.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON MONDAY, Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock, at No. 160 West 26th-st., a few doors from 8th-av., the entire first-class household furniture contained in the above residence, viz: Rosewood piano forte, made by a celebrated maker, brocatel and lace window curtains, rosewood parlor suite, covered in brocatel, rosewood etagere, tapestry Brussels carpets, black walnut extension dining-table, buffet glassware dinner and tea setts, dining chairs, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair matresses, ingrain carpets, wardrobe, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of modern oil-paintings, in the various schools of modern art, among which will be found fine examples of Lambinet, J. G. Brown, S. Colman, D. Johnson, Wm. Hart, Van Severdonk, Shattuck, W. W. Brown, Smetz, Schalp, Deddaert, Verhovon Ball, Inman, Atwood, Pope, Oertel, Rondel, Bontelle, Shaughnessey, Carmiencke, Waterton, Cafferty, Shayer, Barland, and others, favorably known to connoisseurs.

LOST AND FOUND.

$700 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAG Harbor Savings Bank on the night of Oct. 31, 1862, the following bonds and notes:

Four U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $500 each, 19th August, 1861, numbered B, 3,389; A, 3,391; B, 3,392; C, 3,393; twenty fifties, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, interest payable 19th February and August; numbered from 4,845 to 4,864, both inclusive.

Eight U. S. Bonds for $1,000 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 7,977, 8,527, 4,477, 4,478, 2,386, 2,387, 2,388, 4,513.

Two U. S. Bonds for $500 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 3,658, 3,659.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above securities.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, or in proportion to the amount recovered.

Any information to be sent to Sag Harbor Savings Bank, Sag Harbor, L. I., or to the Superintendent of Police, New-York.

$2,000 REWARD.—TWO THOUSAND DOLlars will be paid, and no questions asked, to any person who will return the contents, or who will give information that will lead to the recovery of the contents of the tin box taken from the Bank of America on Wednesday, the 5th of November. Communicate with the subscribers, or address by mail, RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY EVENing, 4th inst., a DIAMOND RING, with three stones; also a SEAL RING, with three letters engraved on the stone. The above or a satisfactory reward will be paid to the person returning the diamond or both of the rings to No. 141 Henry-st., or to the coal office, corner of 4th-av. and 13th-st., New-York.

GEN. CORCORAN'S CANE.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, at the Staten Island Ferry, New-York, on leaving the boat 7 o'clock Saturday evening, Nov. 8, a GOLD-HEADED CANE, presented to Gen. Michael Corcoran by citizens of Charleston, South Carolina. Ten Dollars reward will be paid to the finder on leaving it with Mr. STETSON, at the Astor House.

100,000 APPLE TREES, READY FOR market, (located near Rochester, N. Y.,) will be exchanged in part for good Western property. Address J. WOOD, Sweeny's Hotel, until Monday.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director..............J. GRAU.

NOTICE.—Seats can be secured for THIS and WEDNESDAY'S OPERAS, at the box office of the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL & SALISBURY, No. 7 Nassau-st.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 10—OPENING NIGHT.

Début in America of

SIGNORA GINEVRA GUERRABELLA.

LA TRAVIATA,

With BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.

Conductor and Musical Director..............Sig. MUZIO

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, second appearance of SIGNOR GENEVRA GUERRABELLA, and DEBUT OF MADAME MORENSI.

IL TROVATORE.

Leonora........Guerrabella. | Azucena..........Morensi

BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI,

Mme. LORINI

Will appear as LUCREZIA BORGIA and NORMA.

Due notice will be given of her début.

Extensive preparations are in progress for the production of Meyerbeer's latest and most celebrated opera of DINORAH. (Le Pardon de Ploermel,) for the début of Mlle. ANGIOLINA CORDIER.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager..............Mr. William Wheatley.

Mr. Wheatley begs leave to inform the Brooklyn public that he has leased the Academy of Music for TWO WEEKS,

During which

EDWIN FORREST

Will appear in a series of his

GREAT CHARACTERS,

Commencing on

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1862,

With his celebrated impersonation of

VIRGINIUS,

In J. Sheridan Knowles'

CLASSICAL PLAY OF THE SAME NAME,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

EDWIN FORREST..........as..........Hamlet.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,

EDWIN FORREST..........as..........Richelieu.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

EDWIN FORREST..........as..........Jack Cade.

Mr. Wheatley also begs leave to announce that

MATILDA HERON,

Will make

HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN BROOKLYN,

On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11,

in her intensely interesting character of

CAMILLE.

The public are respectfully informed that none of Mr. FORREST'S characters can by any possibility be repeated.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DIRECTOR..............CARL ANSCHUTZ.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8,

First night of Mozart's chef d'œuvre of

THE MAGIC FLUTE.

(Die Zauberfloete.)

The attempts heretofore made to produce this Opera having been very incomplete, this will be the first time in America that this immortal work is presented to the public with the original libretto by SCHECKANEDER, and without curtailment.

NEW COSTUMES AND SCENERY.

The cast will be most complete, including

Mme. JOHANNSEN Mme. ROTTER.

Messrs. LOTTI, QUINT, WEINLICH, GRAFF.

And an enlarged ORCHESTRA and CHORUS.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS, Lessees and Proprietors.

MONDAY, NOV. 10.

Third week of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

GEORGE CHRISTY........as......Julius Quackenbush

Which will be performed

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,

in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by

THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.

Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,

for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

L. J. VERNERT'S

Picture of the

PORT AND MARKET

of RIO DE JANEIRO,

now on exhibition, for two weeks only, at

GOUPIL'S, NO. 772 BROADWAY.

Admission, 25 cents.

THE MYERS SISTERS

WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT OF DRAMATIC READING AND SINGING, ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, AT DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway, assisted by Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Pianist.

Tickets 50 cents each; to commence at 8 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—THIRD MONTH OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA—Evenings at 7¾. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, a few SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............$165

Second Cabin Passage..............100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............$140

Second Cabin Passage..............80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,

Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS..........2,500 tons | AMERICA..........2,500 tons

EMPIRE CITY....1,800 tons | BONAPARTE....3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of

M. O. ROBERTS,

No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY..........Nov. 10. | TUESDAY..........Dec. 9.

Passage money to Nassau..............$50.

Passage money to Havana..............70.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW..............Saturday..............Nov. 15.

CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday..............Nov. 22.

ETNA..............Saturday..............Nov. 29.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin..........$100	Steerage..........$40
First cabin to London....105	Steerage to London......43
First cabin to Paris........110	Steerage to Paris..........48
First cabin to Hamburg...110	Steerage to Hamburg......45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 16. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begins at 8 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT, (Monday,)

LAST TIME FOR THE PRESENT.

(In consequence of forthcoming novelties,)

BULWER'S standard play,

MONEY,

With new and appropriate scenery by Isherwood, correct costumes, and

A SPLENDID CAST.

Alfred Evelyn..............Mr. Lester Wallack

Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P..............Mr. Gilbert

Graves..............Mr. Charles Fisher

Sir John Vesey, Bart..............Mr. Mark Smith

Lord Glossmore..............Mr. Reynolds

Sir Frederick Blount..............Mr. Floyd

Capt. Dudley Smooth..............Mr. Norton

Sharpe..............Mr. Browne

Toke..............Mr. Parsloe

Tabouret..............Mr. Parkes

Grab..............Mr. Turner

Clara Douglas..............Mrs. Hoey

Lady Franklin..............Miss Fanny Morant

Georgiana Vesey..............Miss Henriques

TUESDAY—Eleventh time—The new comedy,

BOSOM FRIENDS.

WEDNESDAY—The very popular comic drama,

CENTRAL PARK,

will be produced, with new local scenery by ISHERWOOD, new costumes, new and elegant furniture and appointments, and with a novel and very effective cast.

THURSDAY—Fourth time—Morton's standard old comedy,

SPEED THE PLOUGH,

the new scenery, the alterations, the acting and dancing of which have attracted three densely crowded audiences.

FRIDAY—CENTRAL PARK.

SATURDAY—CENTRAL PARK.

Box Book open from 8 to 4.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL WEEK

OF

EDWIN BOOTH.

Mr. JACKSON has sincere pleasure in announcing that on

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10,

In consequence of the genuine

ARTISTIC TRIUMPH

Achieved in the personation of

SIR EDWARD MORTIMER,

IN

THE IRON CHEST,

AND

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,

EDWIN BOOTH

Will appear in these

TWO CHARACTERS,

Pronounced by all who witnessed them as among the most brilliant of his representations, and perhaps

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL DRAMATIC PICTURES

Presented for many years on the stage.

MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW

AS

MARITANA.

The many friends and admirers of

EDWIN BOOTH

Will remember that this must positively be

HIS LAST WEEK

Of performance. On

MONDAY, Nov. 17,

Those world-renowned artists,

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

Will appear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and manager..............Wm. Wheatley.

FIRST NIGHT OF GABRIEL RAVEL

And troupe, and

YOUNG AMERICA.

In announcing the return of this celebrated troupe, the management begs to state that under no circumstances can the engagement be prolonged beyond

TWELVE NIGHTS.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1862, will be performed the great Fairy pantomime, entitled the

RED GNOME.

THE FAMOUS WARRIOR..........GABRIEL RAVEL.

THE RED GNOME..............YOUNG AMERICA.

To conclude with the

THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, A LA LEOTARD,

BY THE GREAT CHILD-ARTISTE.

The entertainment will commence with the roaring Farce, entitled

THE WHITES AND THE BROWNS,

By the whole dramatic company.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.

The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

On Saturday next, Nov. 15,

A GRAND RAVEL MATINEE,

Commencing at 2 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3.45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3¼ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P.M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily; at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted.) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M. for Peekskill and usual landings. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th-st. and 30th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ESQUIMAUX FAMILY,

ESQUIMAUX FAMILY,

ESQUIMAUX FAMILY,

Consisting of a man, woman, and child, named, E-BIEN-LING, the husband; TUK-E-BI-TU, the wife, TUK-ET-LIK-E-TU, the child,

Brought from Davis' Straits by

C. F. HALL, ESQ., ARCTIC EXPLORER.

The first specimens of this singular race ever in this country. They will be seen

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY

ONE WEEK MORE,

ONE WEEK MORE,

OF

COMMODORE NUTT,

COMMODORE NUTT,

COMMODORE NUTT,

THE

$30,000 NUTT,

$30,000 NUTT,

$30,000 NUTT,

$30,000 NUTT,

Who has been greeted with increased enthusiasm since his return from Washington, where he has had the honor of appearing before

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET,

as well as the

EMBASSADORS FROM FOREIGN COURTS,

from whom he has received many valuable presents, and who expressed the highest admiration of him as an intelligent and

INTERESTING MAN IN MINIATURE.

As he is nearly ready to sail for Europe, he cannot possibly

REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS,

REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS,

REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS.

He will be seen

AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,

and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will

GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,

including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c. Also, to be seen

MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,

New and beautiful

LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES

OF OUR

MOST DISTINGUISHED NATIONAL SOLDIERS,

GEN. HALLECK, GEN. McCLELLAN,

GEN. BANKS, GEN. BURNSIDE, GEN. POPE,

GEN. CORCORAN.

and the glorious old hero and patriot

COMMODORE FOOTE.

Also an exact likeness of that curious creature, the

WHAT IS IT

in consultation with

JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD,

regarding the cause of this rebellion. WHAT IS IT?

Also, life likenesses of

QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES

OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA

PERFORMING BEARS

have just been introduced, and may be seen day and evening, and, at intervals, will be made to

PERFORM VARIOUS ASTOUNDING TRICKS,

making a most interesting exhibition.

THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million other wonders.

Another Dramatic Novelty,

BUCKSTONE'S GREAT DRAMA,

ISABELLE; OR, WOMAN'S LIFE,

ISABELLE; OR, WOMAN'S LIFE,

ISABELLE; OR, WOMAN'S LIFE,

for the first time at the Museum. It will be produced by the entire strength of the company, with

NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,

Music, Properties, Costumes, &c., &c., on

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Afternoons and evenings, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

Bourcicault's popular and highly interesting drama,

PAUVRETTE; OR, UNDER THE SNOW,

PAUVRETTE; OR, UNDER THE SNOW,

continues to be so attractive to Museum visitors, that it will be produced

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

afternoons and evenings.

Mr. WM. B. HARRISON, Impromptu Comic Singer, appears at each performance.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD AT THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 19 and 20, from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M. Donations of fancy articles and refreshments will be thankfully received.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD AT NO. 758 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts., east side, for the benefit of the Protestant House of Mercy, situated in 86th-st., near the Hudson River, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, to be continued through the week. Donations will be thankfully received either in money or articles for sale at the above number.

LECTURES.

IRVING HALL.

THE DISTINGUISHED

IRISH ORATOR AND LECTURER,

Mr. MASON JONES,

will deliver his

FIRST LECTURE IN AMERICA

ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17,

his theme being

GARIBALDI

AND

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 Cents, can be obtained at the Hall; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; and at Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

HISTORICAL INSTRUCTION FOR LADIES, BY REV. JOHN LORD.—Mr. LORD'S class of ladies for the Study of History—a post-Graduate Course—will assemble on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Nov. 11, at No. 30 West 25th-st., and be continued on successive Mondays and Thursdays, for twenty weeks. The Progress of Christian Civilization will be presented in 40 written lectures, which will form part of the Course of Instruction. Terms, $20. Tickets and circulars, containing details and subjects, may be had at the bookstore of the Messrs. Appleton, and of Mr. Lord, No. 100 9th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,

No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 83 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.

Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVing entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York J. P. HALE & CO.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANOS—The best Pianos made. Some very fine Seven-octave Pianos, nearly new, at great bargains. Pianos to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES,

G. A. WHITEHORNE,

No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE NEW DISCOVERY!

PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON, OR FRANKLINITE.

WHAT IT IS, AND WHERE IT COMES FROM.

CRYSTALIZED IRON, or "Franklinite," is the production of the mine of the New-Jersey Zinc Company. There is but one mine of this ore in the world. The zinc being first extracted from the ore, the residue is the brilliant and singular metal which we have named "Crystalized Iron." For many years, no use was made of this metal, and it was simply kept in small specimens in gentlemen's cabinets as a curiosity. However, a use has at last been found for it, and, since it has proved so superior in this instance, many other avenues for its introduction are now opening, and it bids fair to prove not only one of the most remarkable, but one of the best metals the world has ever known. As a preventive against drilling, when combined with wrought iron and steel, it is the best and most perfect protection against aburglar now known. Chilled iron, by late improvements in hardening drills, can be easily bored. Hardened steel is not only so brittle as to be almost useless, but its temper can be drawn by a blow-pipe, and then it is at the mercy of the burglar's tools. With "the crystalized" the case is different; it can be furnished any thickness, is not so brittle as any other hard metal, cannot be affected by a blow-pipe, and is the hardest material to bore through ever yet produced.

HISTORY OF THE FRANKLINITE.

Report of A. C. Farrington, Geologist and Mining Engineer.

The mines are located in Sussex County, N. J., and yield an ore unique in its lithological characteristics, and is the only known locality where Franklinite and red oxide of zinc has been found, but by whom and at what era these mines were discovered, is not authentically established. They were known, and extensive mining operations were carried on, before any permanent settlements were made by the whites, in their immediate neighborhood, as several shafts and galleries still remaining on Sterling Hill clearly prove. These old works, from the fact that Lord STIRLING was once the owner of the lands upon which they are situated, have been attributed to him. The time Lord STIRLING became the owner has not been ascertained, but an original survey of the tract made in 1749 describes "the old mine holes." A section has been taken from the remains of a red cedar, that has grown in one of the pits since the working was abandoned, and it proves that period to have been more than one hundred and twenty years ago. In 1755, an old mining pick was found in one of the galleries by a hunter, who subsequently settled in the vicinity, and has a son, now a very aged man, living in the county.

Lord STIRLING caused a large quantity of the Franklinite ore to be mined, and taken to the Charlottenburgh furnace, of which he was a proprietor; but the attempt to smelt it as an ore of iron proved unsuccessful, and most of the ore, removed at a great expense over mountain roads, ninety-five years ago, may now be seen at Charlottenburgh.

The late Dr. BRUCE, of New-York, was the first who called public attention to these mines, by publishing a scientific account of them, embracing an analysis, and also furnishing a list of the associated minerals. He was followed in 1819 by Profs. KEATING and VANNUXEN, who furnished the Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia, with an interesting paper, describing the Jeffersonite, associated with the Zinc and Franklinite.

The late Dr. SAMUEL FOWLER, about 45 years since, became the owner of these mines, and, to scientific attainments uniting practical business talents of the highest order, appears to have really been the first one to appreciate their value, and made several efforts to have them worked. He made liberal offers to induce others to join him in the enterprise, but the untried natures of the ore, and the difficulties in obtaining competent operatives caused a failure of his plans—without lessening in his mind the value of the ore, and the ultimate success that would be likely to attend future attempts to work it. While he was a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, a law was passed, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a standard set of weights and measures to be prepared for the use of the Government in the different Custom-houses. F. R. HASLER, LL.D., then Superintendent of the Coast Survey, was intrusted by the Secretary with the execution of this important duty, and Mr. FOWLER was successful in having New-Jersey Red Oxide of Zinc reduced to alloy with copper to form the brass used for these standards.

Not succeeding in enlisting capitalists to work on a large scale, he strove to encourage individual enterprise, to develop the commercial value of these extensive repositories of minerals, by frequent and liberal contributions from his own resources; but want of scientific knowledge of the character of the mineral, or a too rigid adherence to the plans used in working the sulphurets and carbonates of zinc, as practiced in Europe, prevented the achievement of success. It is also to be presumed, as is often the case, the Doctor was imposed upon by charlatans and pretenders, who laid claim to possessing the true Philosopher's Stone, whose magic touch was to transform the hills of Stirling and Franklin into metallic zinc and iron.

Dr. FOWLER, a few years before his decease, conveyed a portion of these mines to the Franklin Company, an incorporation which was obtained by him for the purpose of working them; but the attempt proved unsuccessful. The company failed, the property passing into the hands of Messrs. AMES & ALGER, of Boston. A quantity of zinc and Franklinite ore was taken by them to Mr. ALGER'S foundry at South Boston, where Mr. ALEXANDER E. OSBORNE, the present metallurgist of the Bergen Point Copper Smelting Establishment, distilled metallic zinc from the red ore, after separating it by a magnet from its Franklinite. He also reduced Franklinite in a crucible, making iron and steel of a superior quality.

WHAT IT IS!

From Appleton's New American Cyclopedia.

"FRANKLINITE, a mineral composed of peroxide of iron, oxide of zinc, and oxide of manganese, in appearance much like the magnetic oxide of iron. It is found in considerable quantity only in Sussex County, N. J., although it is also mentioned as accompanying ores of zinc in amorphous masses at the mines of Altenberg, (Vieille Montagne,) near Aix la Chapelle. The composition of the Franklinite of New-Jersey is:

Peroxide of iron	66.115
Oxide of zinc	21.771
Oxide of Manganese	11.987
Silica	127
Total	100.000

Its hardness is 5.5—6.5; specific gravity, 5—5.09. It occurs in large veins or beds at the mines of the New-Jersey Zinc Company at Stirling Hill and Mine Hill, in Sussex County, accompanied by the red oxide of zinc, lying between the crystalline limestone and the gneiss rocks. At Stirling Hill it constitutes the main substance of two beds of considerable magnitude. The upper of these beds, lying immediately under the crystalline limestone, is composed chiefly of the red oxide of zinc, with the Franklinite interspersed in granular masses, often assuming the appearance of imperfect crystals. It presents a thickness varying from three to eight feet, and is traced with great uniformity of structure. At times almost perfect crystals of Franklinite are found, particularly where the bed comes in contact with the superincumbent limestone. These crystals are of the regular octahedral form, with the edges replaced. The Franklinite constitutes, about 45 per cent. of the mineral contents, the rest being mainly red oxide of zinc, the residuum, after the oxide of zinc is driven off, being Franklinite, is smelted into iron. The underlying bed appears on the surface or outcrop to be almost a pure massive Franklinite, amorphous in structure, although occasionally also exhibiting very large and nearly perfect crystals of the Franklinite; it contains no red oxide of zinc, which fact is the distinctive feature between this and the overlying bed, which is generally known as the bed of red zinc. As the underlying bed of Franklinite descends, it becomes less pure, the Franklinite being replaced by the crystaline limestone, with the Franklinite and willemite (anhydrous silicate of zinc) thickly interspersed in grains and imperfect crystals. It preserves this character in its entire depth as far as explored, nearly 200 feet below its outcrop. This bed is about twelve feet in thickness, but is not worked. Several hundred feet westwardly of these main beds, and higher up on the hill, another bed of Franklinite, mixed with a little red oxide and a good deal of the silicate of zinc, is found running the entire length of Stirling Hill.

Attempts had been made many years since by some of the iron works in the neighborhood to smelt the Franklinite ore, which appeared in such large masses, and so easy to be mined; but none of these early operations proved successful, owing, no doubt, to the great quantity of zinc in the ore, which in its process of volatilization absorbs a large amount of heat, and thereby tends to chill the furnace. Early in 1853, Mr. E. POST, of Stanhope, N. J., undertook to work the ore with anthracite in blast furnaces, at Stanhope, and succeeded in making some pig iron of excellent quality; but these operations were soon discontinued. In the same year, Mr. C. E. DETMOLD successfully and permanently established the manufacture of iron from the zinc and Franklinite ores at the works of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, by smelting the residuum, after the zinc had been driven off, for the purpose of making the white oxide. This branch of industry is calculated to become of much importance, as the iron produced from this residuum not only yields a bar iron of remarkable purity, fibre and strength, but is especially suited to the manufacture of steel. The pig iron produced is almost identical in character, appearance and structure, with the best lamellar iron made of the famous spathic ores of Siegen and Musen, in Germany. Its fracture shows large and brilliant silver-white lamellar facets, sometimes beautifully crystalized, and so hard *as to cut glass*; these crystals are not attracted by the magnet.

STRENGTH OF THE FRANKLINITE.

From the New-York Times.

* * * There is KRUPP, the Prussian, who forges 10-inch steel columbiads, solid, and whose guns are used all over Europe. And there is HOWELL, the Englishman, whose cast-steel forgings are as homogeneous as copper and resist a tensile strain of 100,000 pounds, while that of the best iron is 70,000. Plates of this steel are found to offer above twice the resistance of iron plates to shot. But we need not go abroad. An equally good metal is similarly made in Pittsburgh, and if the Franklinite ore found in Sussex County, New-Jersey, prove to be what it is represented, the best iron ore of the world, the material for the production of the most perfect steel in the world will be in our possession. * * *

From Scientific American.

From the recent trials made by the Admiralty of Great Britain of the best English boiler plate iron from different makers in Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Shropshire, the tensile strength upon a square inch was found to be 19.6 tons or 44,000 pounds. The English Low Moor bar, as tested at ALGER'S forge in Boston, gave an ultimate strength of 52,850 pounds. The New-Jersey Franklinite bars, tested lute tenacity of the Franklinite. It began to stretch at 15,000 kilograms, and the charge under which it broke was 25,000 absolute tenacity per millimetre, 40 kilograms 8 m.

HOW WE USE IT.

The patent, or, rather two patents, which we hold, granted to JAMES R. FLOYD, Oct. 16, 1860, and reissued May 27, 1862, gives us the sole and exclusive ownership of the Franklinite ore, or "Crystalized Iron," applied in any way to an iron safe; and while we can furnish it in any pattern or shape desired, either cast whole, or run between plates in a melted state; our experience has dictated and approved of the following, as the best and most perfect plan:

The Franklinite or Crystalized Iron forms the centre or middle portion of our Burglar-Proof Safe. The outside being composed of heavy wrought iron, and the inside of bars of steel; in this position the Crystalized iron is placed—pure and unmixed—being completely protected from violence or fracture, and impervious to the burglar drill; no blow-pipe can withdraw its "temper"—and, indeed, though it were heated to a melting state when cooled it is as hard as ever. Here we have the great feature of superiority presented by the Patent Crystalized Iron. In its natural state it is as hard as a diamond; and, unlike other metals which are artificially or mechanically *made* hard, not only the outer surface or crust is drill-resisting, but the texture of the metal is of the same consistency *all the way* through.

BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFES.

The term "Burglar-Proof" is so often applied to work that is unworthy of the name, that it is advisable, in these times of ingenious robberies, for Bankers themselves to use a little of their own good sense, and inquire particularly into the mode and manner in which their safes are made "secure against thieves." It is too frequently the case that Bankers and others allow themselves to be imposed upon by representations of interested manufacturers, that their particular make cannot be drilled, broken or forced. This has an effect where such personal assurances are implicitly relied upon, but we tell the banking community, that burglar-proof safety depends entirely upon the price they pay, and it is for themselves only to dictate how much or *how little* security they desire to have.

We contend that nothing can be made which the same tools and the same opportunities that built it cannot unmake, and any burglar-proof safe, manufactured cheaply or quickly, can be entered in the same ratio of time.

It depends upon the banker then to say *how much* protection he requires, and, where much is at stake, the price of affording that protection should be the last or least consideration. It has been well said that "thieving and rascality have their grades, and the bank robber is possessed of much more intellect, ingenuity, and mechanical ability than any other of his class;" and where money in large amounts is treasured up, it is there he is sure to pay his particular attention, and a safe to put at fault all the ingenuity now used, together with the modern accessories of gun cotton and powder, must be a GOOD SAFE indeed.

We believe we have made some such safes.* We know we can make them, but there are thus far but few in use, as many are unwilling to pay the cost, and are trusting to "cheaper" securities (?).

"Chilled Iron" Safes have had their day, it being now well understood that where chilled iron (in other words, cast iron,) forms the outer part of the safe, it can easily be broken with a heavy hammer or sledge, and the larger the outside surface the more easily smashed, as the greater will be the vibration.

All *hardened* metal is found to be brittle in proportion to its hardness; we consequently insist that the material which is to resist a drill must be placed inside, or form the centre lining of the Burglar-Proof Safe, being protected outside by *wrought iron*, of sufficient thickness to withstand all applications of a heavy sledge, jack-screws, strong chisels, or sharp-pointed crowbars. Our ordinary Burglar-Proof Safe is made as follows:

1st plate of ⅜ in., or ½ in. wrought iron.
2d plate of ½ in. patent crystalized iron.
3d plate of ¾ in. steel bars.
4th plate of ¾ in. steel bars, at right angles with No. 3,

making a solid cross-bar grating of steel bars, which are separated about ½ of an inch, placed so closely that no file or saw can be used with any effect bet ween them, and at the same time the slight separation renders the operation of a *revolving cutter* (an effective tool for cutting solid plates) impossible, as the points of the cutters would be broken against the edges of the bars.

In burglar-proof safes we do not confine ourselves to thickness of metal, leaving that entirely to the wishes of our customer, to be governed by the amount to be secured, the risk run, or the price desired to pay, according to his judgment.

In constructing the safe, the different plates or bodies of metal are so arranged that no rivet, bolt or screw goes entirely through from outside to inside. Consequently, in any attempt to drill or force out the bolts from the outside, they are only more strongly riveted, by being driven firmly against the solid body next within.

The doors are secured by heavy round bolts, of polished metal, running entirely across the safe, and fastening on all sides (front, back, top and bottom) simultaneously; these bolts being in turn fastened by the lock, and not one can be moved until the lock is opened.

Thus it will be seen that "Herring's Champion Burglar Proof Safe" combines all the best materials for resisting the most perfect mechanical tools now known. *First.* The wrought iron *outside* gives us strength and malleability, and is complete protection against the *sledge*, the *jack-screw*, or heavy chisel. *Second.* The Patent Crystalized Iron will resist any drill. *Third.* The cross bar grating of steel bars is perfectly effective against any revolving tool which would cut a smooth or even surface.

SECURITY OF THE CROSS BARS.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, Sept. 7.

A most daring attempt was made during Wednesday night and yesterday morning to rob the Government vault at the Custom-house, which contained at the time one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The vault is built of bricks, cement and iron. The walls of the Custom-house form two sides of the vault which stands in a corner of the room occupied by the Collector of Customs. The vault is strongly constructed. The walls are about fourteen inches thick and between every layer of bricks there is also a layer of crossed and riveted iron firmly imbedded in the cement. The vault contained all the money belonging to the Pay Department, as well as a large sum to be disbursed by Major HILL, who is acting as mustering officer here. The burglars, though amply provided with tools, could not open the heavy iron door of the vault, so they set to work with crow-bar and chisel to dig a hole through the only exposed side. They succeeded in digging out the bricks and making a large aperture in the wall, but the iron still remained and could not be removed. The portion of the money not contained in small iron safes, but in packages and bags, was located at a point some four or five feet from the aperture in the vault. Not being able to get into the vault, the burglars improvised a hook, with which they attempted to drag the bags up to the aperture, but again the iron bars interfered. They could see and feel the money, but could not get at it. The work accomplished by the rascals must have occupied several hours, and it is thought that the early dawn must have caught them in the state of progress we have described, and thus they were compelled to abandon their work without taking away a single red cent.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

The public must remember that while we are constantly improving the strength, security and mechanism of our work, we have a no less active worker in the burglar himself, and with the modern but effective agents of gun cotton and powder, jack-screws, jimmies, &c., the Burglar-Proof Safe of a few years ago is of but little protection now.

An experience of more than twenty years in the business of making Iron Safes has given us great advantages over all competition, and we believe that price only governs the certainty of procuring *perfect protection* against all attempts of the most skillful bank robbers.

We furnished, some time since, to the order of the Treasurer of Pickaway County, at Circleville, Ohio, a Burglar-Proof Safe, made three inches thick, of solid metal.

This safe is composed of nine different bodies or thicknesses, as follows:

1st plate or outer body of safe, ⅜-inch wrought iron.
2d plate or outer body of safe, ⅜-inch hard iron.
3d plate, or outer body of safe, ⅜-wrought iron.
4th plate, or outer body of safe, ¼-inch steel bars.
5th plate, or outer body of safe, ¼-inch steel bars, at right angles with No. 4.
6th plate, or outer body of safe, ⅜ inch wrought iron.
7th plate, or outer body of safe, ¼-inch steel bars.
8th plate, or outer body of safe, ¼-inch steel bars, at right angles with No. 7.
9th plate, or inner body of safe, ⅜-inch wrought iron.

This Safe, for a long time, was considered the strongest and most perfect "Burglar Proof" extant. It so remained until one was manufactured by us even more impregnable. The one we now refer to was made for and is now used by the

MANHATTAN BANK, NO. 40 Wall-street, N. Y.,

and is undoubtedly the best and

STRONGEST SAFE IN THE WORLD!

This Safe was made specially to order, and is constructed as follows:

1st plate ¾-inch Wrought Iron.
2d plate 2 INCHES, PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.
3d plate ¾-inch Steel Bars,
4th plate ¾-inch Steel Bars, at right angles with No. 3.
5th plate ¾-inch Wrought Iron.

Making entire thickness of body no less than FOUR INCHES of solid drill-resisting metal. The front will measure 5 inches from outside to inside. The weight of the Safe is about 25 tons.

We would also refer to the new Vault built by us for the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, of this City, which is both Fire and Burglar-Proof, and made upon above plan. The Vault is Fire-Proof outside and Burglar-Proof within. The entire weight is over FORTY-FIVE TONS.

HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.

WHAT THEY SAY WHO HAVE TRIED IT.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.
NEW-YORK, 18th April, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.:

GENTS: We yesterday undertook to drill the piece of iron left with us, (HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron,) and find we cannot do it. The iron resisted all the drills put upon it.

Yours, &c.,
J. W. STRATTON, Treasurer.

MORGAN IRON WORKS.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., *No.* 251 *Broadway*:

GENTLEMEN: I have given your "Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron" a thorough test, and find it a perfect protection against drilling. I put it in the hands of one of our best mechanics, and find it will resist any drill we can make. After a long trial, and using up all the drills tried, we are obliged to acknowledge our inability to penetrate it. I consider it impossible for a burglar to put a hole through it by any drills he can use, when placed as you use it in your Burglar-proof Safes. Yours, respectfully,
MIERS CORYELL, Superintendent.

DELAMETER IRON WORKS.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.:

GENTS: I have attempted to drill the piece of iron sent us, (Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron,) and *could not do it.*

Yours, truly,
C. H. DELAMATER, *per* EMERSON.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, MERRICK & SONS.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2, 1862.

Messrs, FARREL, HERRING & Co., *No.* 629 *Chesnut-street*:

GENTS: We have tested the Herring & Floyd Patent Crystalized Iron which you handed us, and find it is harder than our steel. We gave it a fair trial, and could not drill it. We think, for your use inside of a burglar-proof safe, it is perfect security against a cutting tool.

Yours, very truly, MERRICK & SONS.

PASCAL IRON WORKS.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4, 1862.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co.:

GENTS: We have endeavored to drill a hole in the sample of iron sent us, (HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized,) but were only able to penetrate somewhat less than a quarter of an inch, in fifty minutes, by the use of drills as hard as steel can be made, and working under a pressure of over 1,000 pounds. We consider the iron impenetrable under any circumstances that would be within the control of a burglar.

Yours, truly, MORRIS, TASKER & Co.

EAGLE IRON WORKS.
CHICAGO, Ill., July 26, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., *No.* 40 *State-street*:

GENTLEMEN: We would inform you that we have tested the specimen of Crystalized Iron, which you left with us for the purpose of trying to drill, and would say that, after hardening our drills to the utmost capacity for the purpose, we could not drill it. It is our opinion that it is impervious to drills or any other boring instruments; in short, it is the hardest metal to drill or bore we ever saw. Respectfully yours, P. W. GATES.

OFFICE OF DAVISON, DICKINSON & CO.,
Civil Mining and Mechanical Engineers, 229 *Broadway*.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: The Crystalized metal which you handed us to test has been severely tried, by diamond-pointed drills and every other method known to macninists in drilling the hardest kind of metal or tempered steel.

The drills were tempered by one of the most experienced tool-dressers in the City, and we found it impossible to make any impression. We take great pleasure in giving you our experience in attempting to drill your iron, and firmly believe you have invented a metal that will successfully defy the most experienced burglar. Yours respectfully, DAVISON, DICKINSON & Co.

TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE KIND OF ROGUES BANKS HAVE TO DEAL WITH.

From the Hartford Times, Aug. 10, 1858.

Hatters' Bank of Bethel Robbed—Eighty-six Thousand Dollars Stolen.

Between Saturday night and Sunday morning last, the Hatters' Bank at Bethel was robbed of $86,000 in specie, and bills of that and other Banks. The robbers are adepts at this business, as will be seen by the manner in which they proceeded to accomplish their task. They entered the main door of the Bank in the night; by means of a skeleton key proceeded to the directors' room in the rear, took up the carpet on one side of the room, and then sawed out a trap-door under the large centre-table, through which they entered to the vault below. Here they worked, evidently for a week, nights, until they succeeded in undermining the vault and taking therefrom $86,000.

After they had finished their night's work, they came up through the trap-door, replaced it, put down the carpet again and tacked it down, and left the bank again precisely as they found it. For fear the table might be moved, and the trap-door get misplaced by being stepped on, they inserted screws in the boards to keep them from moving.

Thus they proceeded each night until they secured their plunder, and decamped unsuspected, even.

On Monday morning the officers of the Bank went to the vault to unlock it, and found that the bolt to the inner door would not move, and supposing that the lock was out of repair, they worked at it until noon, when they succeeded in opening it, and found a plug in the key-hole on the inside, and *the bottom of the vault dropped out.* This was the first intimation they had that the Bank had been molested.

The whole capital of the Bank was $100,000. The rogues took $86,000 of it, $7,000 in specie, and $13,000 in bills of other banks, the balance in bills of the bank.

No. 2.

Robbery of the Delaware Bank of Thirty Thousand Dollars.

The Delaware Bank at Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., was entered and robbed in a similar manner a year or two ago. The burglars effected their object by tunneling under the building and attacking the bottom of the vault; this, although covered by heavy flag-stone, was broken and forced upward by two powerful jack-screws, and thus the bank vault was relieved of its valuable contents. Although it was evident that the rogues must have been days, and perhaps weeks, in making their underground excavations, so nicely were their whole operations carried on that no suspicions were excited, until the Cashier, one fine morning, found himself unable to unlock his vault. The rogues had plugged or fastened the lock from the *inside*, after perpetrating the robbery, and the authorities of the Bank, naturally supposing that the lock of the vault only was out of order, were some two days in trying to effect an entrance, before cutting into their doors; in the mean time the robbers were far away with their booty, and it is hardly necessary to add, no traces of them or their treasures have ever been discovered.

No. 3.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 12, 1861.

Heavy Bank Robbery in Connecticut—$50,000 Taken.

The Winsted Bank, at West Winsted, Conn., was robbed between Saturday evening, Nov. 9, and Monday morning, Nov. 11, of some fifty thousand dollars, of which eight thousand was in specie, and the balance mostly in bills of their own bank, with three Treasury notes—one of $100 and two of $50 each. The building was probably entered by stairs on the outside, communicating with a lawyer's office directly over the bank vault. The floor was taken up, and the vault, which was of heavy masonry, covered with a massive stone slab, entered by splitting the stone and removing it. After the money was taken the pieces of slab were replaced, and the flooring screwed down, leaving scarcely a trace upon the outside of the work accomplished by the burglars.

No. 4.

Two years ago, the Windham County Bank was robbed of a large amount, by a more summary process. A clerk of the bank and a large dog slept within the bank. The dog was baited and poisoned. The clerk was seized, tied and gagged, the keys taken from him, the vaults entered, and a large sum taken. But the clerk, within about an hour after the departure of the robbers, managed to disengage his hands and arouse the neighborhood. The result was, the capture of one of them the same morning, at Norwich (or New-London,) where he was about taking the steamboat for New-York. If our memory serves us, he has since died in the State Prison at Wethersfield.

VALUE OF A GOOD SAFE INSIDE THE VAULT.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1861.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway—

Gentlemen: You have already been well informed through the columns of the daily papers of the desperate attempt made upon our Money Vault, and the Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made by you for our Bank a few years ago. Although our vault was very strongly built, and provided with heavy doors and the best of locks, the attempt upon the vault was successful.

The rogues succeeded in undermining the Vault by digging a tunnel some seventy feet long under the adjoining building, and terminating at the base of the Vault itself. Here they commenced their operations upon a large scale, and after removing the front part of the heavy stone foundation, which was strongly laid in cement, they reached the large flag-stone which formed the floor of the Vault. This stone was broken by means of a jack-screw, of great power, and the interior of the Vault thus reached.

Your Safe now became the great point of attack, and bravely did it resist every effort, holding secure its entire trust (property amounting to $500,000) against all the tools and ingenuity of the burglars.

The first great aim seemed to be to drill into the Safe, but although some thirty holes were made in the outer casing, the hardened iron, forming the centre lining, turned the point of every tool. Disappointed here, they now attempted to dissect the Safe, and attempted to force the strong framework apart. After removing one bar, and partially cutting off another, they gave this up, and all further operations proved unavailing. Our confidence in your Safe has been reassured, and we would further add, for the benefit of the public, and to your credit, that had they even succeeded in getting through the outer casing or shell of the Safe, which they did not do, that three more thicknesses of metal still remained, and each of these, in our opinion, would have given them more trouble than the single one by which they were so completely foiled.

When the great resources of these burglars are considered, the opportunity to work *from Saturday night to Monday morning*, the great number of the best tools in their possession, and the skill and ingenuity displayed, we have reason to feel proud of your Safe.

We wish you to send the large Safe, purchased by us at your store, to our new Banking-house in Greenwich-street, and as soon as we get moved you shall have the old one as a trophy.

S. VAN DUZER,
President N. Y. Exchange Bank.

HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

Are the only Safes which can be made with HERRING & FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. These Safes can be furnished at as low a price as those lined with Hardened Steel, or "Chilled Iron," and are far better, as this new patent Crystalized Iron is *the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar*, and is equally hard, *any thickness* desired, at but little additional cost.

The construction of HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES is peculiar, differing from all others, and, combining, as they do, the use of Wrought Iron, Patent Crystalized Iron, and bars of Steel, may be considered *the only Safe* which is equally protected against *the Sledge, the Drill, and the Revolving Cutter.*

Although it is but a short time since the PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON has been introduced to public notice, we take pleasure in referring to the following eminent Banks, Bankers, Insurance Companies and others, who, after a careful examination, have lately purchased Safes from us with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron lining:

Importers' and Traders' Bank	New-York.
Manhattan Bank	do.
Park Bank	do.
New-York Exchange Bank	do.
Third-avenue Savings Bank	do
National Bank Note Co.	do
Brooklyn Savings Bank	
Bank of North America	Philadelphia.
Palisade Bank	Yonkers, N. Y.
Watkins Exchange Bank	Watkins, do.
Jamestown Bank	Jamestown, do.
Chautauque Co. Bank	do. do.
Columbia Bank	Chatham Four Corners, do.
J. A. Clark & Co.'s Bank	Pulaski, do.
Syracuse Savings Bank	Syracuse, do.
Bank of Commerce	Carmel, do.
Chicopee Bank	Springfield, Mass.
Hurlbut Bank	West Winsted, Conn.
Mercantile Bank	Orange, N. J.
Farmers' and Merchant's Bank	Middletown Point, N. J.
Bank of Ocean County	Tom's River, N. J.
Dime Savings Bank	Danville, Penn.
Bank of Commerce	Cleveland, Ohio.
Bank of Madison	Madison, Wis.
Bank of Beloit	Beloit, Wis.
Rock County Bank	Janesville, Wis.
State Bank	Davenport, Iowa.
Bank of the City	Petersburgh.
Department of State	Washington, D C.
Secretary of U. S. Senate	do do.
U. S. Commissary Department	do. do.
U. S. Collector's Office	Port Royal S. C.
Mutual Life Insurance Co	New-York.
Continental Insurance Co	do.
Great Western Insurance Co	do.
Etna Insurance Co	do.
Washington Insurance Co	do.
Empire City Insurance Co	do.
Gebhard Insurance Co	do.
Mercantile Mutual Marine Ins. Co	do.
Orient Insurance Co	do.
Neptune Insurance Co	do.
Winnisheik Insurance Co	Freeport, Ill.
Northwestern Insurance Co	New-York.
Eutaw Insurance Co	Eutaw.
Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Co	Newbern, N. C.
Commissioners of Lancaster	Lancaster, Penn.
Clinton County	St. Johns, Mich.
The Salt Company	Syracuse, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Coal Company	New-York, do.
do. do. do.	Piermont. do.
do. do. do.	Hawley, Penn
Brown, Brothers & Co	New-York, N. Y.
do. do. do	Mobile, Ala.
do. do. do	New-Orleans, La.
Read, Drexel & Co.	New-York.
Livermore, Clewes & Co	do.
Gilman, Son & Co	do.
G. S. Robbins & Son	do.
F. P. James & Co	do.
Boorman, Johnston & Co	do.
Bell & Courtney	do.
Joseph Rafel	do.
Satterlee & Co	do.
A. S. Foster & Co	do.
H. Durkee	do.
G. W. Stanton	do.
Charles E. Butler	do.
Hopkins & Co	do.
R. L. Cutting	do.
C. Yale, Jr. & Co	do.
Butler, Cecil & Rawson	do.
George Pearce & Co	do.
Bauendahl & Co	do.
William Agnew & Sons	do.
Saltzman & Jacot	do.
Hardt & Co	do.
H. & F. W. Meyer	do.
C. B. Rogers	do.
T. N. Hollister	do.
C. C. Goodhue	do.
Norris Logee	do.
Josiah S. Colgate	do.
S. F. Mossman	do.
J. C. Woodward	do.
Herrick & Seymour	do.
F. Alexandre & Son	do.
Abraham Hooley & Son	do.
F. W. Hutchins	do.
Job Long	do.
Charles H. Baker, Jr.	do.
George Moore	do.
George Wardenburg	do.
Daniel McKinley	Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.
O. M. Baxter	Cold Spring, do.
M. Adsit	Hornellsville, do.
C. L. Hawley	do. do.
Sweet & Co	Danville, do.
Chas. C. Blair	Syracuse, do.
T. H. Griggs	Penn Yan, do.
M. Hamlin & Sons	do. do.
Lyman Munger	do, do.
Gage & Hancock	Fulton, do.
E. S. Gregory	Canandaigua, do.
J. E. Hamlin	Westfield, do.
Theodore Irwin	Oswego, do.
McKinney & Doubleday	Binghamton, do.
Toy, Bickford & Co	Simsbury, Conn.
Bishop Bayley	Newark, N. J.
Carver & Brothers	Philadelphia, Pa.
W. E. Skillman	do. do.
Louis Danenbaum	do. do.
Miller & Musser	Marietta, do.
James Duffy	do. do.
Rev. Sylvester Wolle	Bethlehem, do.
Gillespie, Pierce & Co	Carbondale, do.
M. W. Galt & Brother	Washington, D. C.
Lewis Johnson & Co	do. do.
J. C. McGuire & Co	do. do.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co	do do.
J. W. Thompson & Co	do. do.
Taylor & Croninger	Findlay, Ohio.
E. S. Pike & Bro	Painesville, do.
A. E. Kent & Co	Chicago, Ill.
J. B. Shay	do. do.
P. Palmer	do. do.
Rutter & Endicott	do. do.
N. K. Fairbank	do. do.
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